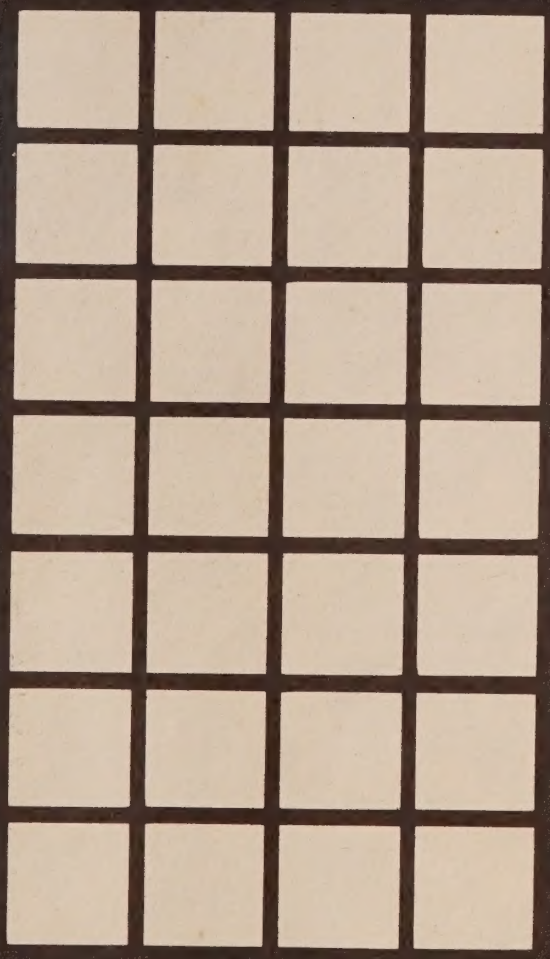
WAVE HANDBOOK



11 −10 −9 −8 −7 −6 −5 −4 −3 −2 −1 GMT +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10 +11 +12
Fairbanks
Vancouver
Chicago
San Francisco
New York
Honolulu
Mexico
Havana
+3.5
Stockholm
Moscow
London
Berlin
Paris
Rome
Cairo
+3.5
+4.5
Peking
Tokyo
New Delhi
Hongkong
+5.5
Bombay
Bangkok
Brasilia
Lima
Rio de Janeiro
Santiago
Buenos Aires
Jakarta
+9.5
Perth
Sydney
Wellington
Zone No. 1 Europe, U.S.S.R., Middle East, Africa
Zone No. 2 North & South America, Northern Pacific Region
Zone No. 3 Asia Australia, New Zealand, Southern Pacific Region
For converting the Greenwich mean time (GMT) into a local time indicated in the map, add or subtract the value indicated on top to or from the GMT.

The world of short waves

The radio wavelengths between 10 and 100 metres - 30 to 3 megahertz (MHz) - have the remarkable property of being able to cover great distances by using an invisible layer in the upper atmosphere to 'bounce' radio signals back and forth to reach desired target areas on earth. This waverange is therefore highly significant for all sorts of telecommunication operations, like aeronautical, maritime and land mobile communications, broadcasting, amateur and commercial traffic between fixed stations in widely separated locations. With this new receiver you are able to pick up a great number of transmissions operated by the various frequency users, and many of them can be heard over distances that cover thousands of kilometres. This world-wide reception is especially fascinating for those interested in other cultures, in straight-from-source news, in language learning, exotic music, world affairs as viewed from the angles of other communities, and for those living abroad and who want to keep in contact with their home country in their own language.
This colourful array of subjects is presented by the world's shortwave broadcasters. They comprise about 850 shortwave radio transmitters designed for international operation, and another 600 for regional or local usage.

Shortwave broadcasting is allowed in a number of bands, small waveranges which are found scattered between 3 and 30 MHz. The same holds true for the amateur or ham bands, for the radio amateurs have also been allotted a restricted number of bands which can likewise be found in various parts of the shortwave range. The following tables show both the broadcasting and the amateur bands.

Shortwave broadcasting bands

Wave band (metres)	Corresponding frequency band (MHz)	Frequency range (MHz)	Remarks
120	2	2.30-2.50	Tropical waves, not allocated outside the tropical area of the world.
90	3	3.20-3.40	
60	5	4.75-5.06	
75	4	3.95-4.00	Not for broadcasting in the Americas. 3.90-3.95 MHz also allocated to the broadcasting service in some other areas.
49	6	5.95-6.20	
41	7	7.10-7.30	Not for broadcasting in the Americas.
31	9	9.50-9.775	
25	11	11.70-11.975	
19	15	15.10-15.45	
16	17	17.70-17.90	
13	21	21.45-21.75	
11	25	25.60-26.10	

Most wave bands are allocated on a world-wide basis. In those cases where the use is restricted to certain areas, this is indicated under the heading 'remarks'.

Shortwave amateur bands

Wave band (metres)	Corresponding frequency band (MHz)	Remarks
160	1.80-2.00	Not allocated in Europe and Africa.
80	3.50-3.90	In some areas either 3.50-3.80 MHz or 3.50-4.00 MHz.
40	7.00-7.10	In the Americas:7.00-7.30 MHz
20	14.00-14.35	
15	21.00-21.45	
10	28.00-29.70	

So far, the bands have been indicated both in wavelengths and in frequencies. There is a fixed relationship between them, which it is useful to know. The frequency is simply the number of wavelengths per second.

Radio waves travel with the speed of light, which is 300,000 kilometres per second (km/s). If, during this second, 600,000 wavelengths are radiated, each wavelength is $\frac{300,000}{600,000}$ = 0.5km, or 500 metres. The frequency is 600,000 Hz, or 600 kilohertz(kHz) or 0.6 megahertz(MHz).

A simple conversion formula between frequency and wavelength is:

$$\text{frequency(MHz)} \times \text{wavelength (m)} = 300$$

Your receiver has a digital frequency readout. This is a tremendous help for tuning the shortwave bands. All broadcasting stations call their frequencies from time to time, either in megahertz or in kilohertz. Most shortwave stations also publish programme bulletins, on which the frequency usage for the various target areas is indicated.

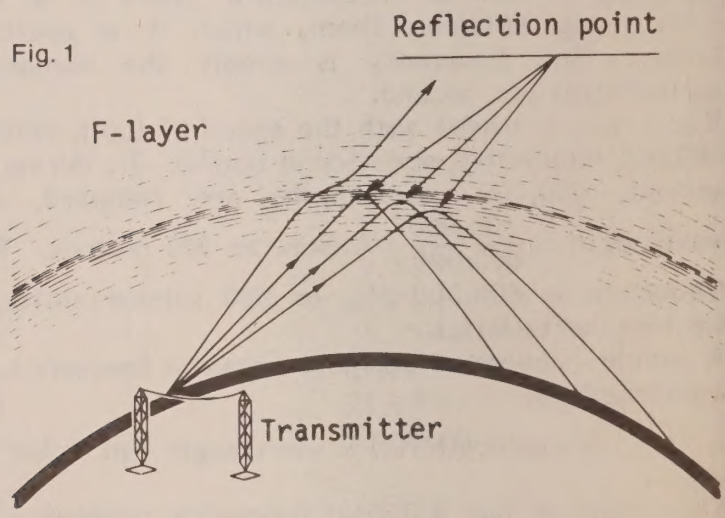
Shortwave broadcasting stations operate on frequencies which are 5kHz apart.

Amateur stations have a free choice and may use a mutual frequency separation between stations of 3 kHz, to facilitate the most effective use of the bands.

Select the right band for listening

Many people are unaware of the laws that govern the propagation of short waves. Very often they scan the bands in vain, trying to locate their favourite station, and eventually giving up shortwave listening in disgust. This is a pity, as only shortwave offers you the world at the turn of a knob. In order to ensure a reasonable chance for success in tuning into the desired station, you need some basic knowledge on the working of shortwave propagation.
Please look at fig. 1. It shows part of the curve of the earth, the (invisible) radiation of a shortwave transmitting antenna, and the (also invisible) layer which reflects a ray back to earth, in about the same manner as it arrives at the reflection point.

Fig. 1



This is the situation which is achieved in international shortwave broadcasting. The transmitting antenna shapes the transmitter energy into a relatively narrow beam, which is sent slightly upwards. It reaches the reflecting layer (commonly called the F-layer) at a point which is about 1500 km from the transmitter. It is hard to give an exact distance for the first reflection point, as the height of the F-layer above earth may vary from about 200 to 500 km, depending on the time of day or night, the season and the latitude on earth.

The F-layer (which is the highest of a number of so-called ionospheric layers) is not able to reflect all frequencies. The reflecting capacity depends on the amount of ultraviolet light which reaches it directly from the sun. This means that the layer will be strongest during the daytime, and will gradually decline during the evening and night, when the sun is below the horizon. The stronger the 'ionization', the higher the frequencies which can still be reflected. The weaker the ionization, the lower the frequencies which can still be reflected back to the earth. This is one of the basic rules of shortwave propagation.

So far, we have concentrated on distant shortwave listening, where the first reflection point is about 1500 km from the transmitter, and the signal returns to earth at approximately 3000 km, after completing its first 'hop'. For target areas farther away, more than one hop is needed to cover the distance.

Regional shortwave broadcasting, however, is mostly a one-hop afair. In order to reach the nearby areas, a different type of antenna is used, which sends a broader beam more steeply upwards. The reflection point may then be chosen close to the transmitter, with signals coming down between 200 and 1000 km from the transmitter.

Omnidirectional antennas will, as the name indicates, radiate in all directions, covering an almost circular area around the transmitter.

Signals which are aimed at the F-layer at steeper angles, can penetrate this layer more easily than signals which arrive at a small angle. We must therefore use lower frequencies (and high-angle antennas) for regional shortwave broadcasting.

Putting this date into a rough but useful table, gives the following result:

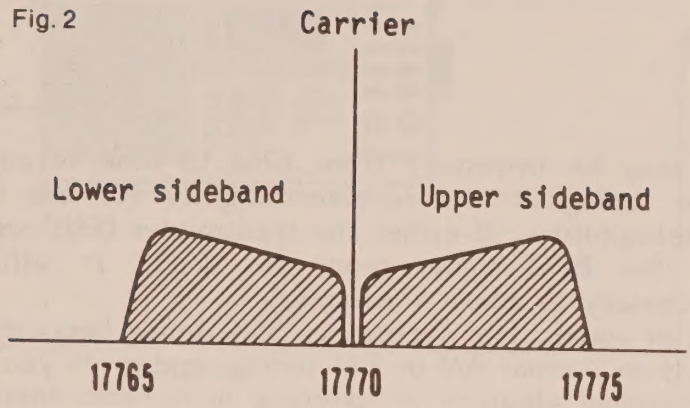
Distance from transmitter to receiver (km)	Local summer		Local winter	
	day	night	day	night
500-2500	9-15MHz	6-11MHz	9-17MHz	6-7MHz
more than 2500	11-21MHz	9-15MHz	11-21MHz	6-11MHz

Many shortwave radio stations broadcast the same programme in two or more adjacent bands, to cope with variations in ionospheric conditions, or interference from other stations.
It should further be noted that higher frequencies are usually favoured above lower frequencies, because absorption of the radio signal in ionospheric layers below the F-layer is smaller at higher frequencies.

Tuning the amateur bands

Tuning into the amateur bands requires special skill, and can only be done successfully if your receiver has special qualities. These are: excellent electronic stability, and an additional circuit known as the BFO (beat frequency oscillator).
These additional requirements are necessary to listen to amateur communications on single sideband (SSB).
In a normal medium or shortwave signal, the audio signal is 'modulated' on a fixed radio frequency, generated within the transmitter. The resulting, amplitude modulated, signal consists of the original radio frequency of 'carrier', accompanied by two so-called sidebands, extending below and above the radio frequency. See fig. 2.

Fig. 2



If the audio signal ranges from 50 to 5000 Hz, the sidebands extend 5kHz on both sides of the carrier, giving the signal a total 'bandwidth' of 10 kHz.
In an SSB-signal, one sideband as well as the carrier are suppressed and the one remaining sideband is transmitted. As the receiver needs at least the carrier and one sideband to produce an audible signal, an SSB-signal cannot be heard properly with a normal receiver.
Only if the receiver is able to supply an auxiliary carrier (BFO) of the correct signal ratio with respect to the sideband level, and at exactly the right frequency corresponding with the sideband, will you be able to hear the voice at its natural pitch.
Amateurs use the upper sideband in the 14 and higher MHz bands, and the lower sideband on the 3.5 and 7 MHz bands. Try to tune into the amateur SSB signals in the following sequence:

- Put the bandwidth selector in the position 'narrow".
- Turn the volume control up.
- Tune accurately into an SSB station (maximum signal).
- Switch the BFO on.

You now have both the sideband and the auxiliary carrier at your disposal. What remains to be done is:

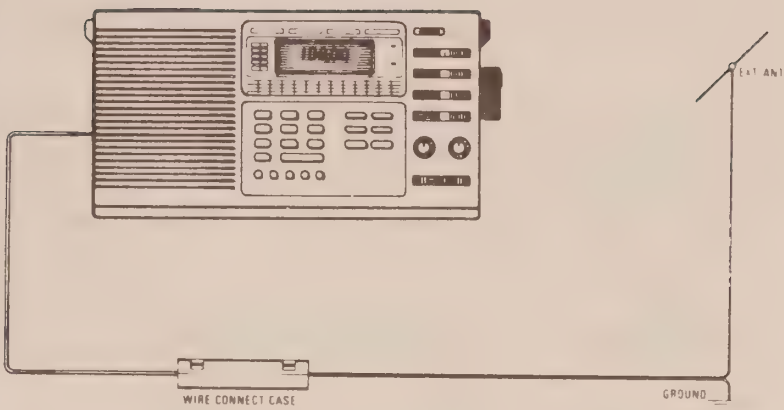
- Vary the BFO-pitch to the correct position with respect to the SSB signal, so that the distorted speech becomes intelligible.
- Improve the audibility of the SSB signal by reducing the RF-gain.

It may be necessary from time to time to adjust the tuning of the receiver slightly for the best intelligibility. If either the transmitter (SSB) signal or the BFO signal tends to 'drift', it will be necessary to adjust the tuning.
After some little experience SSB tuning becomes as easy as normal AM or FM tuning, and gives you the additional pleasure of listening in to radio amateur bands, which you will find to be an altogether different world.

External antennas

Your receiver is equipped with three antennas, a so-called ferrite antenna, a frame antenna and a telescopic whip antenna. Each of them has its own frequency range at which it is most efficient.
The ferrite antenna is suitable for the reception of long and medium waves, the frame antenna covers the short medium waves and the tropical waves; in general regional reception up to frequencies of about 5 MHz (60 metres). The telescopic antenna serves mainly the shortwaves and caters for proper reception of the VHF-FM band.
Both the ferrite antenna and the frame antenna are rotatable and can be manoeuvred for the best or the cleanest reception, by taking advantage of the directional properties of these antennas.
When the receiver is used outdoors, these antennas are certainly sufficient for adequate reception. Indoors, however, the performance of any antenna will generally be below normal, due to the weakening effect on the signal by walls and large metal objects. In such cases, it is recommended to use the external antenna connector of the receiver.

A simple but effective general purpose antenna, which can be connected to the receiver, is the (single) wire antenna, running from the receiver outdoors, as indicated in fig. 3.



The material for such an antenna is usually copper wire of sufficient strength, either bare or insulated. The length of the wire is not critical, but usually kept between 6 and 25 metres (20-80 ft).
It is important to use high-quality insulators to prevent signal leakage to the supports, especially in wet weather, and it is furthermore recommended to observe a fair distance between the wire and any large metal surface. Installing the antenna as high and free-standing as possible will help to improve its performance. Many of the major short wave broadcasting stations supply printed information on antennas, for those who want to get the most out of their shortwave reception.

Ground connection

Using a ground lead (not for FM) can increase the efficiency of the outdoor antenna, especially in dry areas. In those cases, it is recommended to make a proper ground by burying a copper strip of approximately 3 metres (10 ft) long at a depth of approximately 1 metre (3 ft). The ground contact between the strip and the surrounding soil can be improved by adding charcoal and rock salt in the trench where the strip is laid, before filling the hole. The best position of the trench is near the house, underneath a rainpipe, so that it is watered from time to time.
One end of the copper strip is kept above ground, and is firmly connected to the short and relatively heavy copper wire, which arrives at the ground terminal of the receiver.

DIRECTIONS

This Wave Handbook lists major radio broadcasting stations operating in the world.

LW, MW, and FM transmissions are listed in alphabetical order by name of country. Major broadcasting stations in the major cities of each particular country are listed.

Shortwave transmissions are arranged in alphabetical order by name of country, and target areas for transmissions are found vertically on each page (as per example listed below).

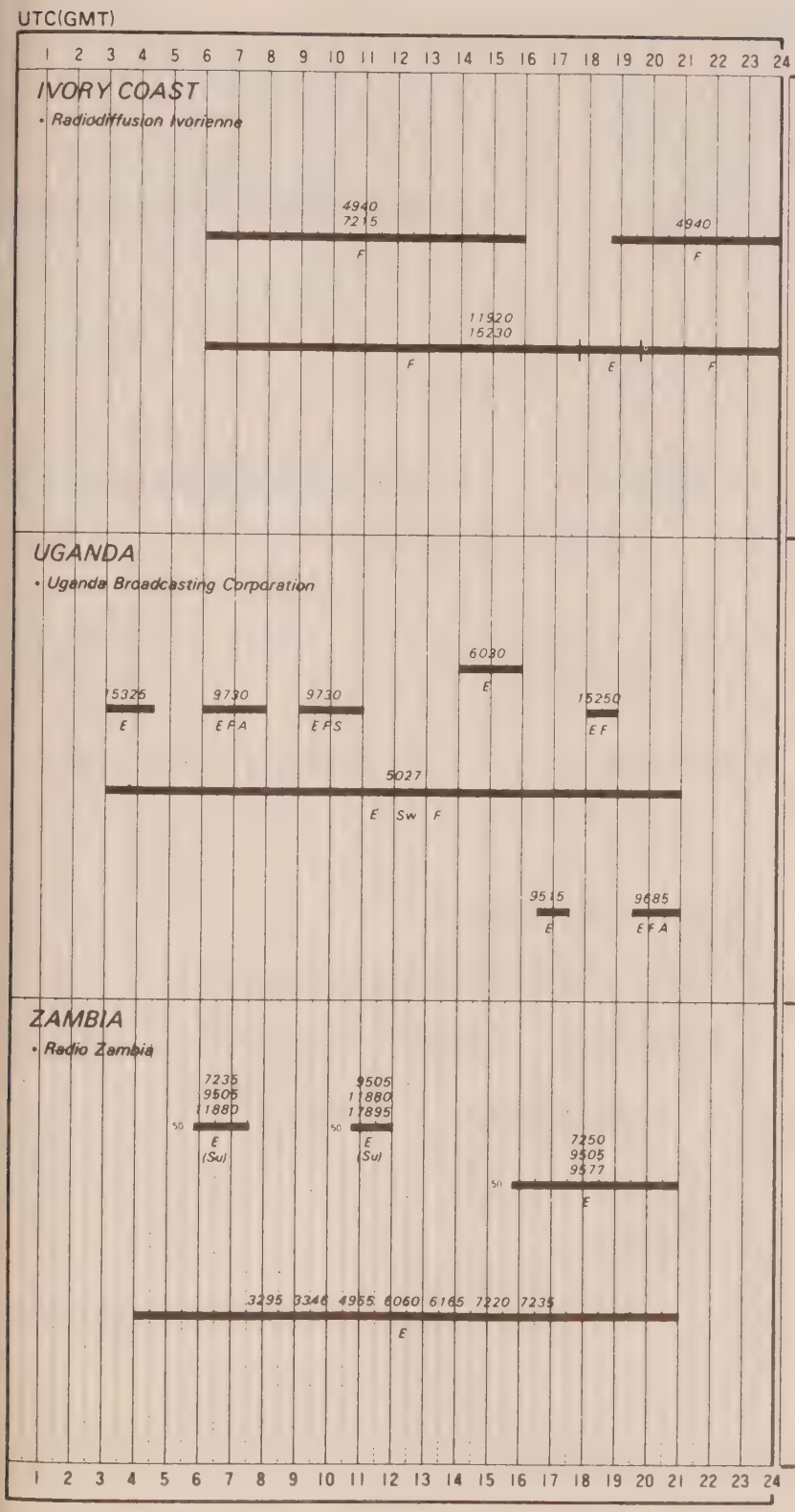
These areas are Europe, Middle East, Asia and Oceania, Africa and Latin America. It is, however, possible at times to receive transmissions destined for one area in nearby area. It is to be noted also, that shortwave reception is affected by various factors, including sunspots, atmospheric conditions and other propagation disturbances. Thus, it is not always possible to receive each frequency indicated in this handbook.

Many broadcasting stations change frequencies to coincide with different seasons or for other reasons. Detailed information on each broadcasting station may be obtained by making a request to the individual station (to the address listed under each station name).

All times are indicated in UTC (GMT). All LW, MW, and SW frequencies are in KHz and FM frequencies in MHz.

AFGHANISTAN	Country
Radio Afghanistan	Station
P. O. Box 544, Kabul	Address
This is Radio Afghanistan	Station Identification

AFRICA LOCAL AREA



LATIN AMERICA LOCAL AREA

UTC(GMT)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

COSTA RICA

• Faro del Caribe

5055
6005
9645

S

5055
6005
9645

S

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

• Radio TV Dominicana

5970
9505

S

5970
9505

S

GUATEMALA

• La Voz de Guatemala

6180

S

6180

S

PERU

• Radio National

6082
6095
9562
9860

S

URUGUAY

• Radio El Espectador

11835

S

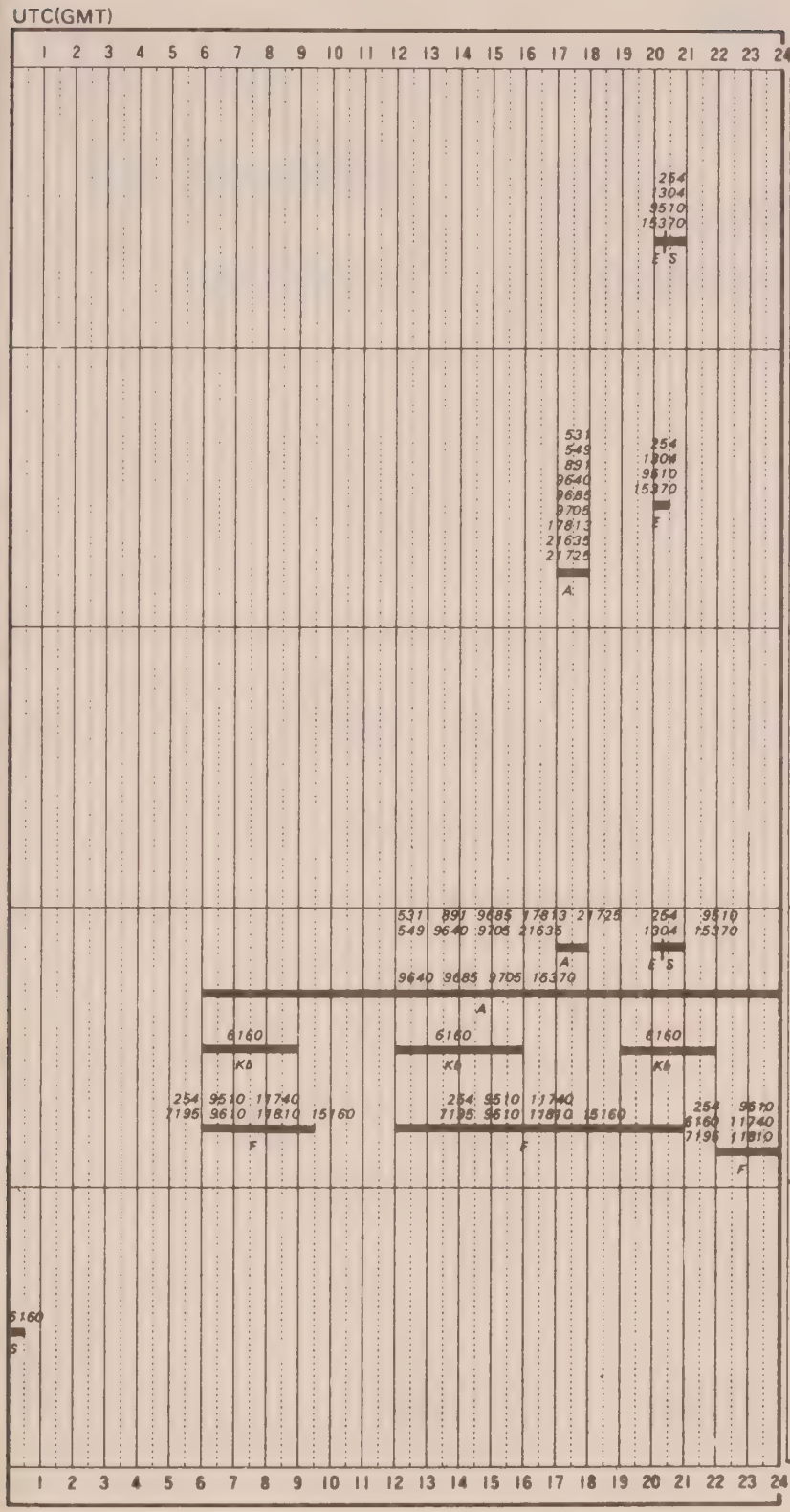
11835

S

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

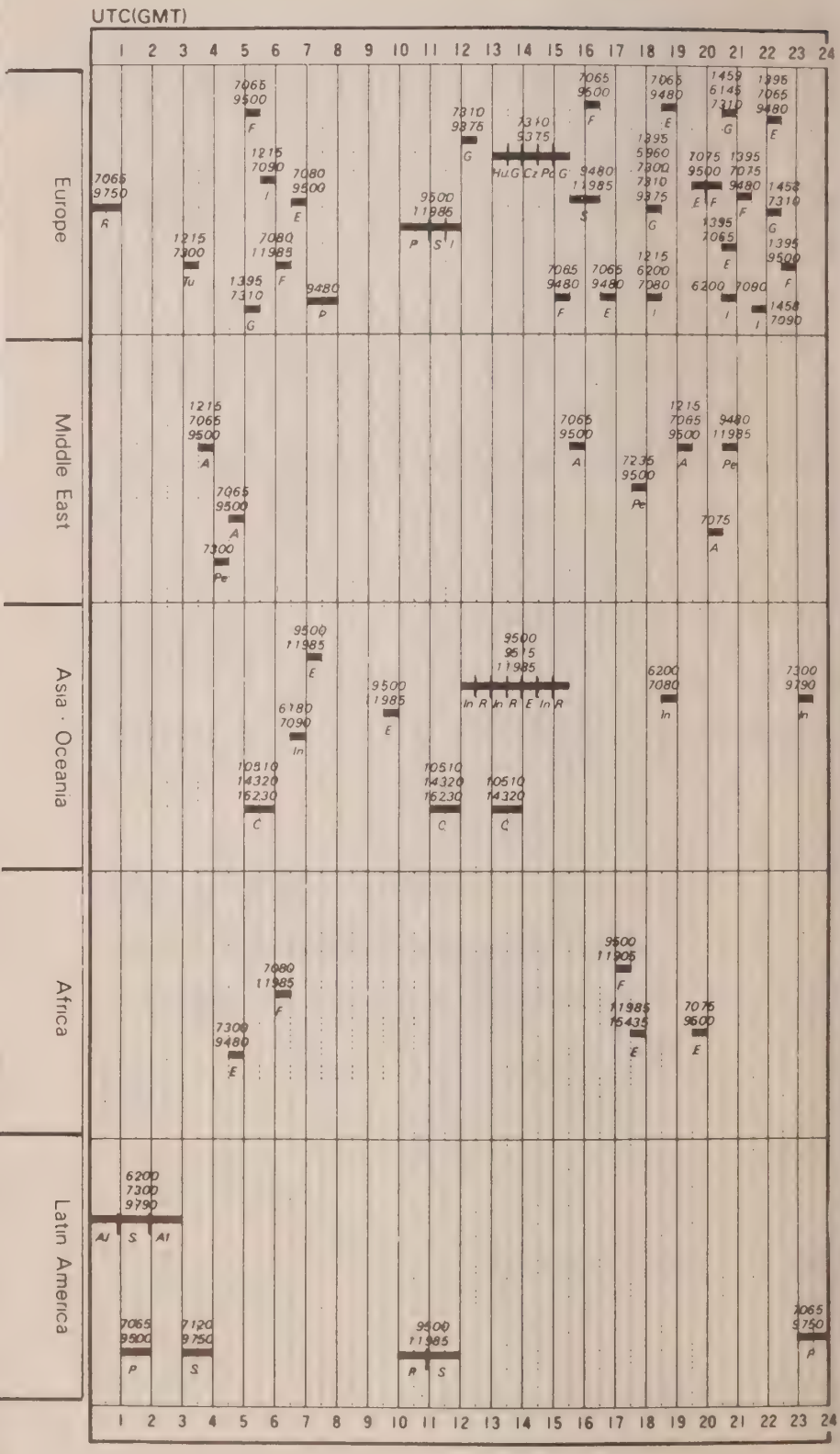
ALGERIA

- Radiodiffusion Televison Algerienne
- 21, Blvd. des Martyrs, Aigiers.
- "1ci Alger, Radiodiffusion Television de la Republique Algerienne Democratique et populaire"



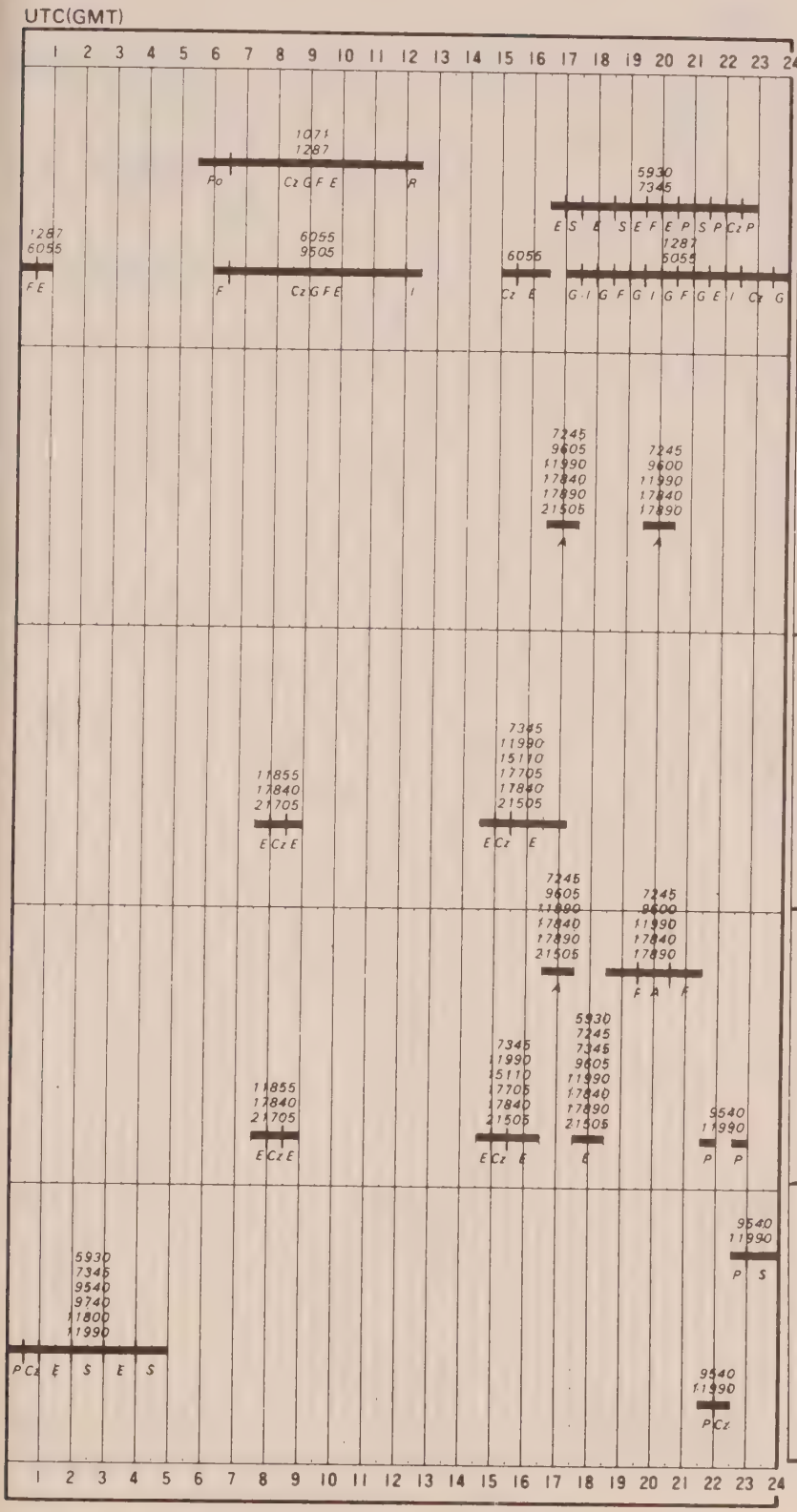
ALBANIA

- Radiodiffusion Television Albanaise
- Rue Ismail Quemal, Tirana.
- "This is Tirana Calling"



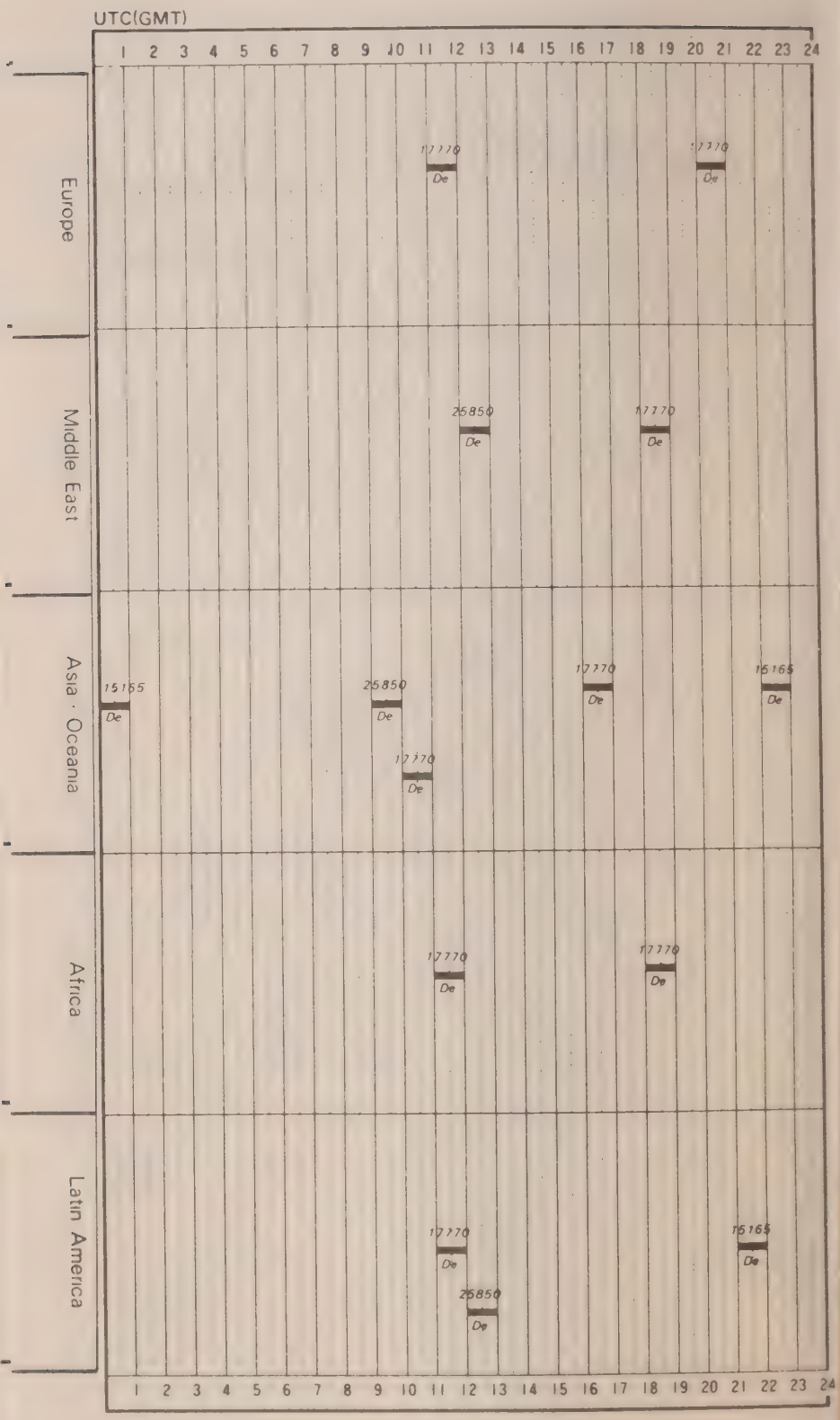
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Radio Praha
- Praha 2, 12099 Vinohradska,
- "This is Radio Prague, Czechoslovakia"



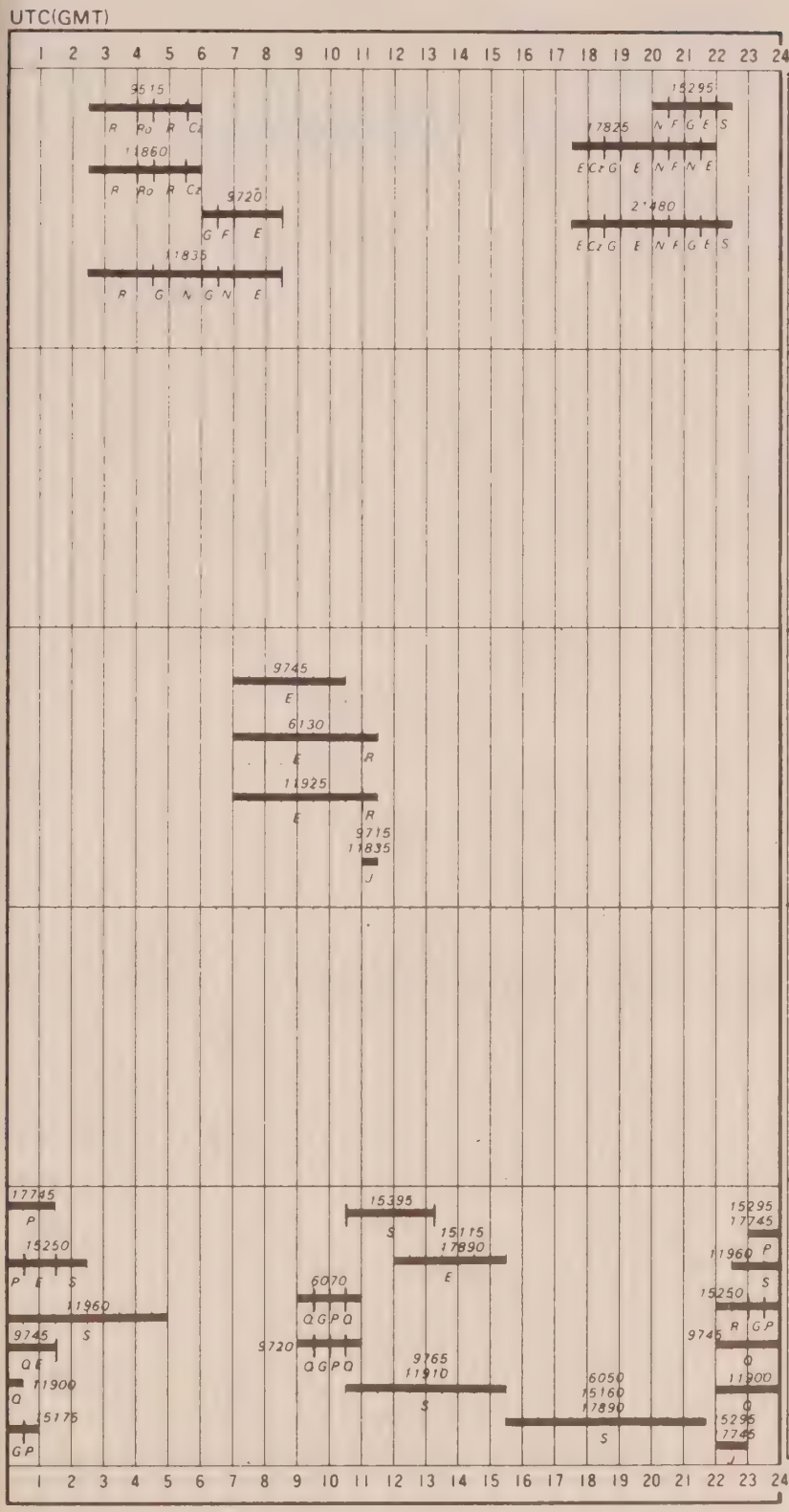
DENMARK

- Radio Denmark
- Radio House Rosenorns Alle 22 1999, Copenhagen.
- "This is Radio Denmark"



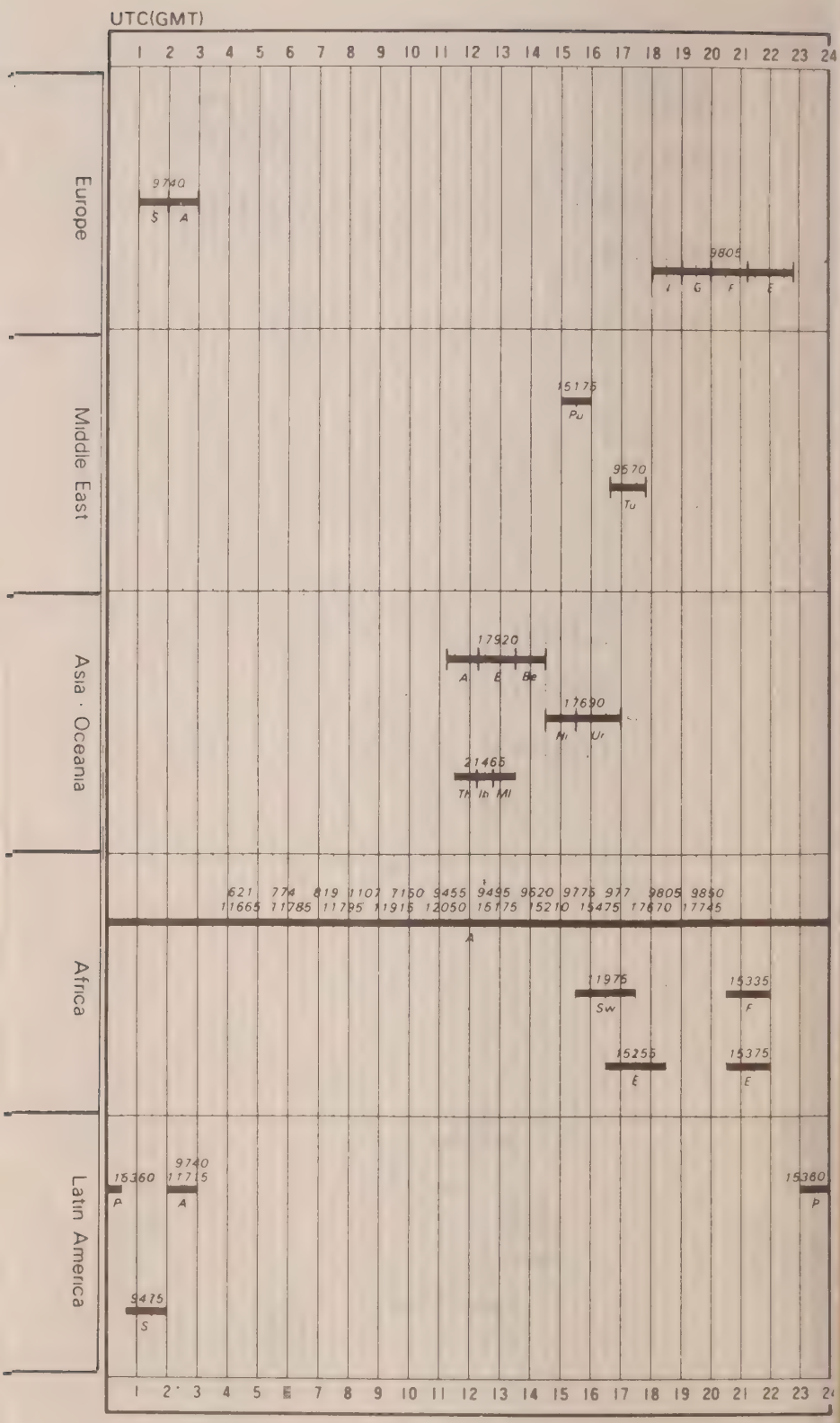
ECUADOR

- Voice of the Andes (HCJB)
- Casilla 691, Quito
- "This is the Voice of the Andes HCJB, Quito, Ecuador"



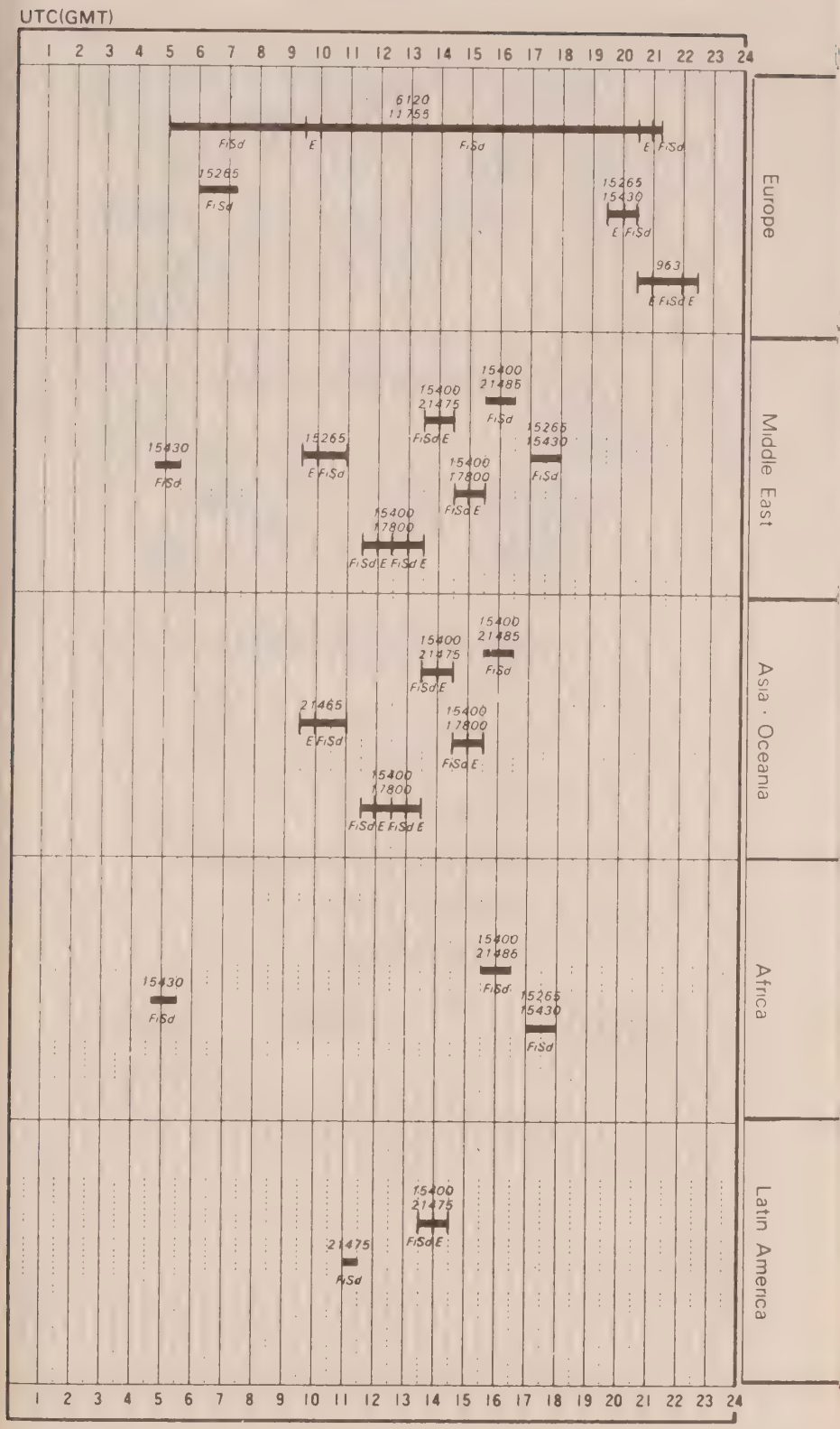
EGYPT

- Radio Cairo
- P.O. Box 1186, Cairo.
- "This is Radio Cairo" "Hunal El Kahira"



FINLAND

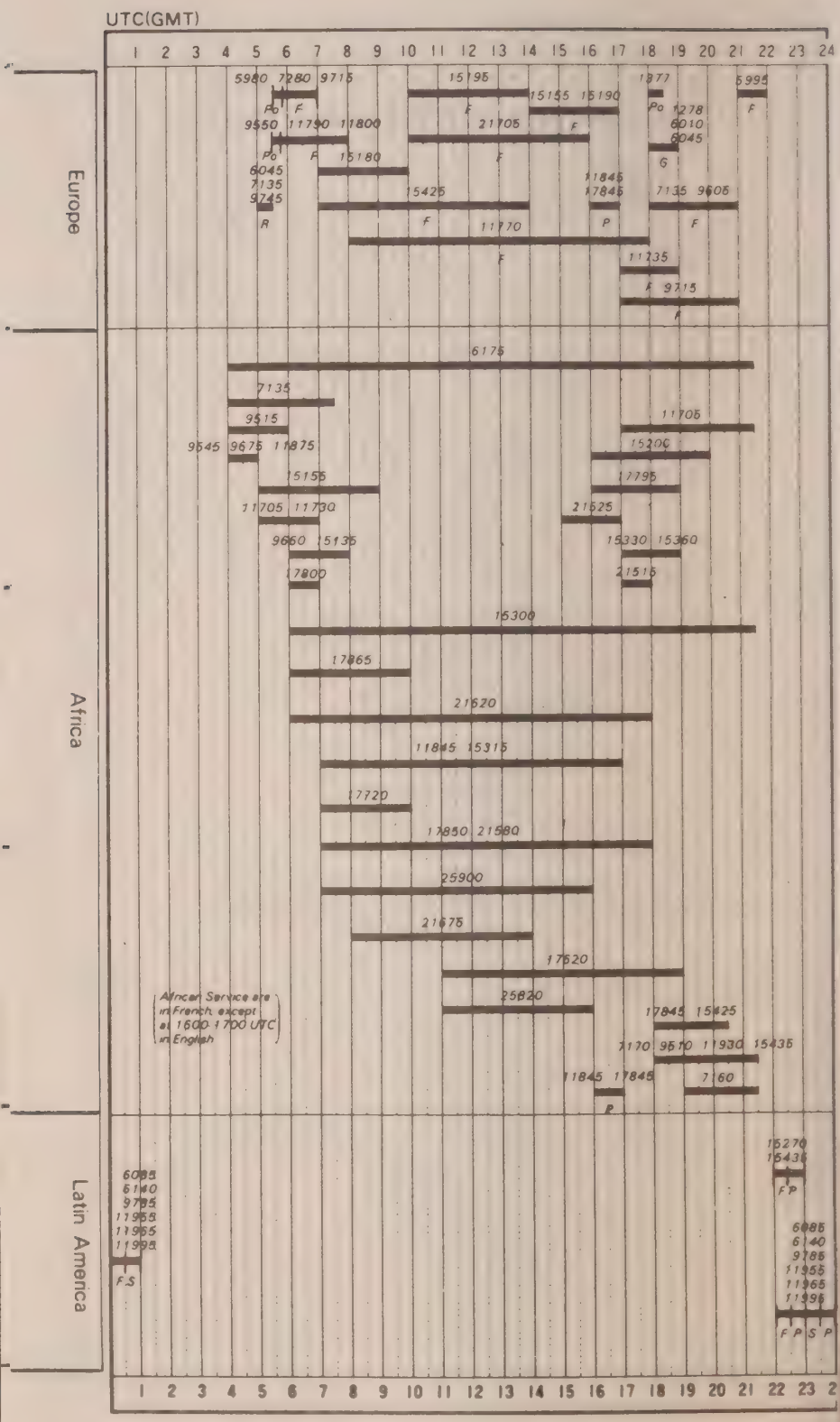
- Radio Finland
- Kesakatu 2, 00260, Helsinki, 26
- "This is Radio Finland"
- "Summer Time" seasons are one hour earlier.



FRANCE

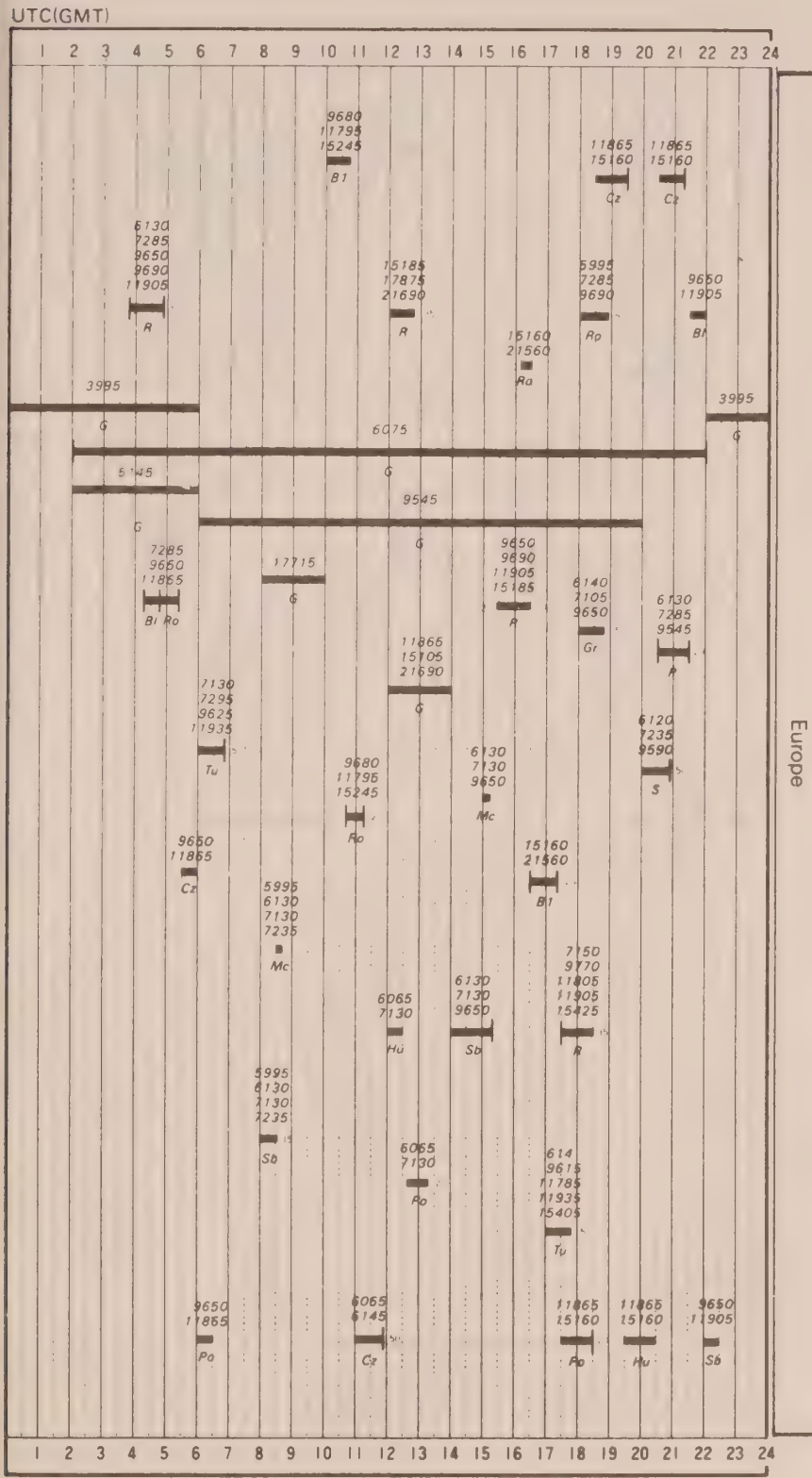
- Radio France International
- B.P. 9516, 75762 Paris, Cédex 16
- "Ici Paris, Radio France Internationale"

"Summer Time" seasons are one hour earlier.



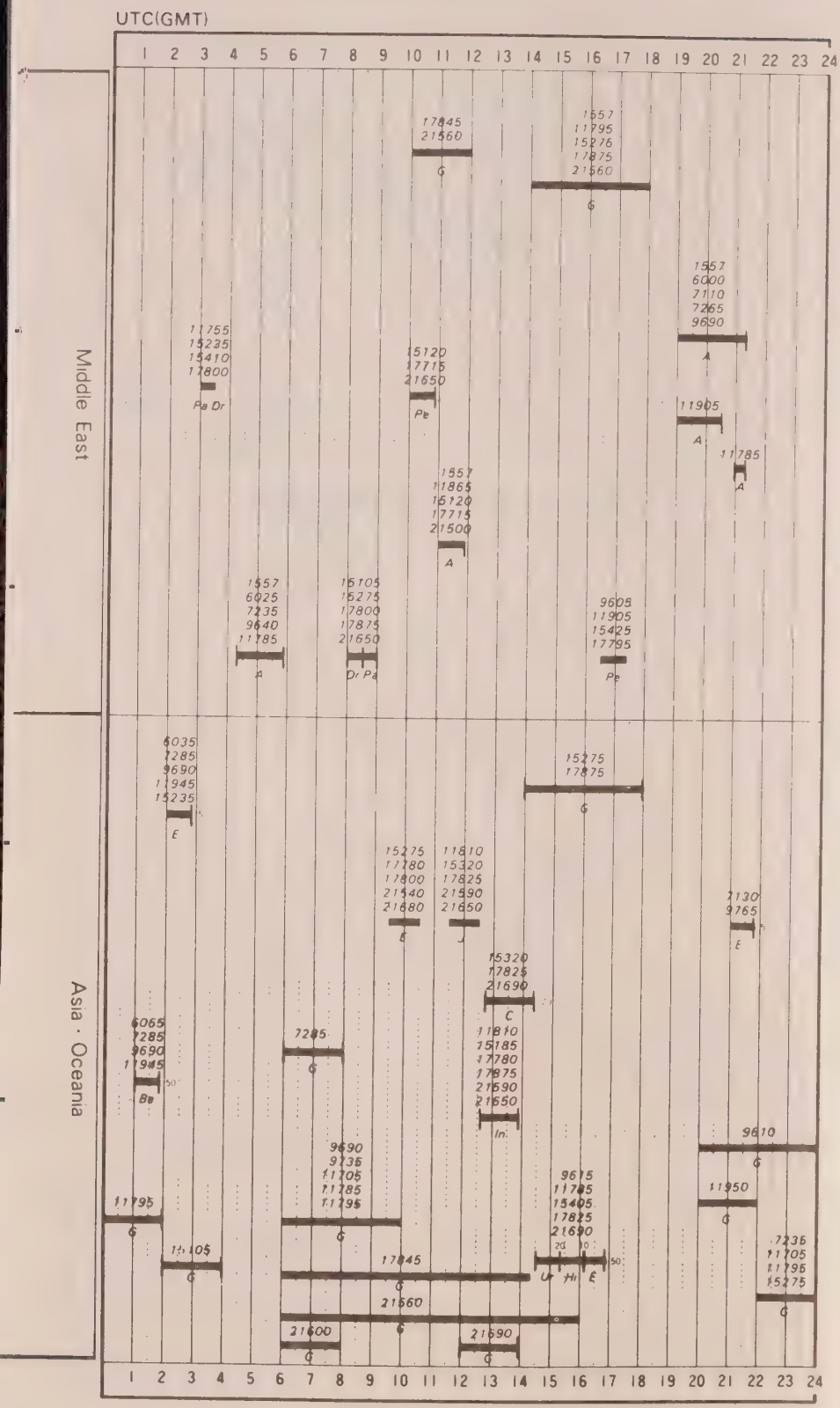
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

- Deutsche Welle
- P.O. Box 100444, D-5000 Koln 1.
- "This is Radio Deutsche Welle, the Voice of Germany" "Hier ist die Deutsche Welle"



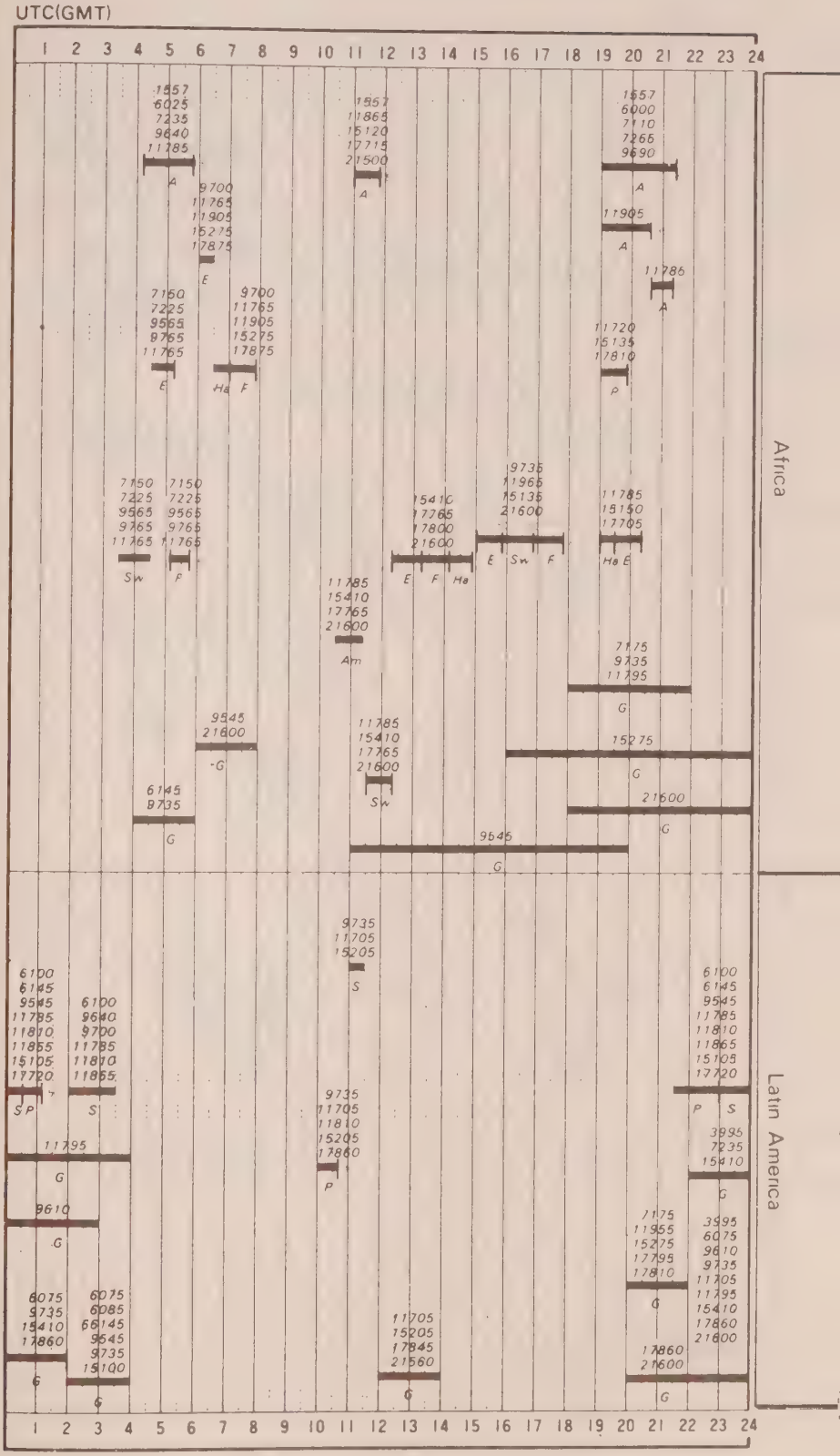
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

• Deutsche Welle



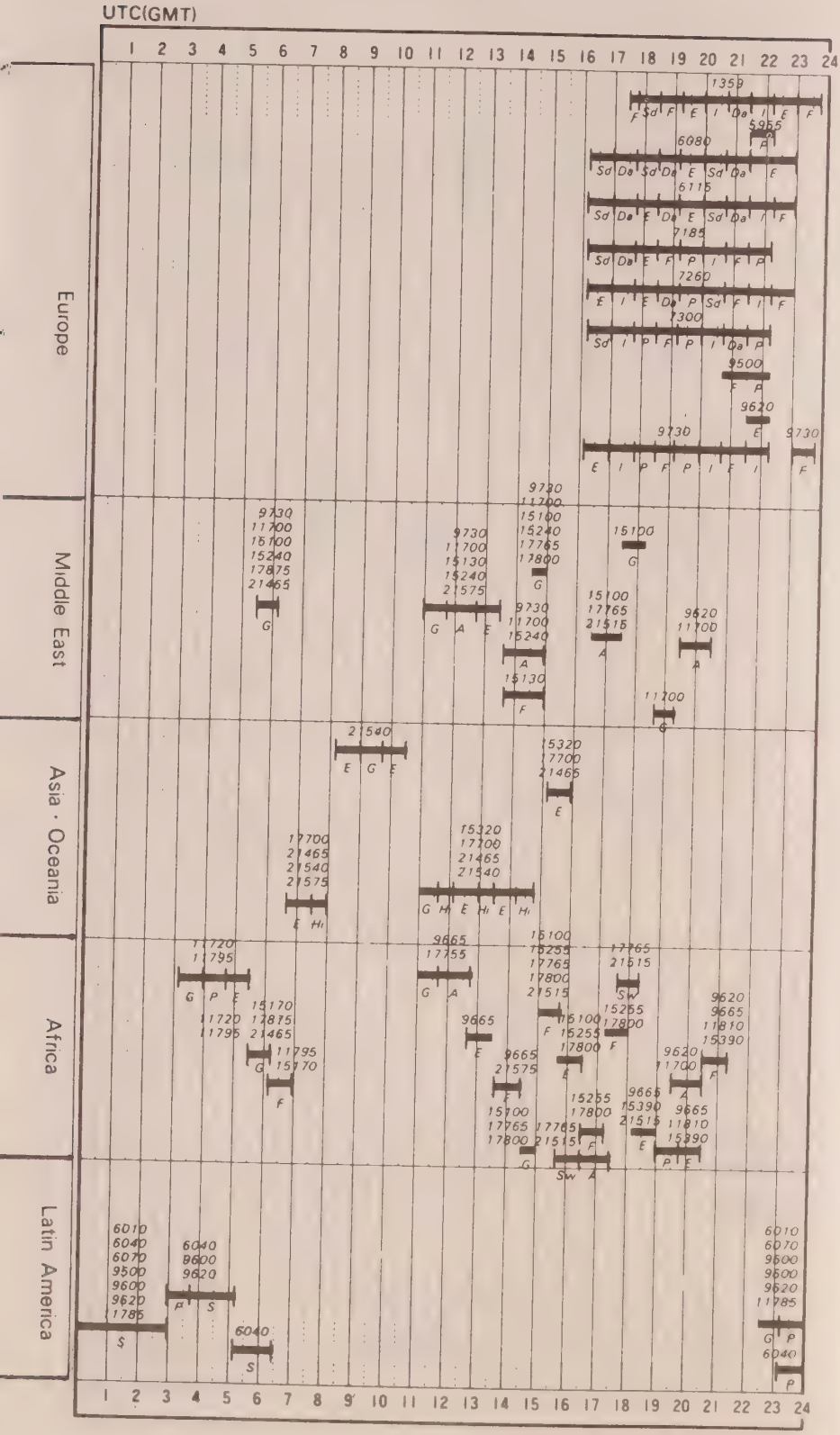
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

• Deutsche Welle



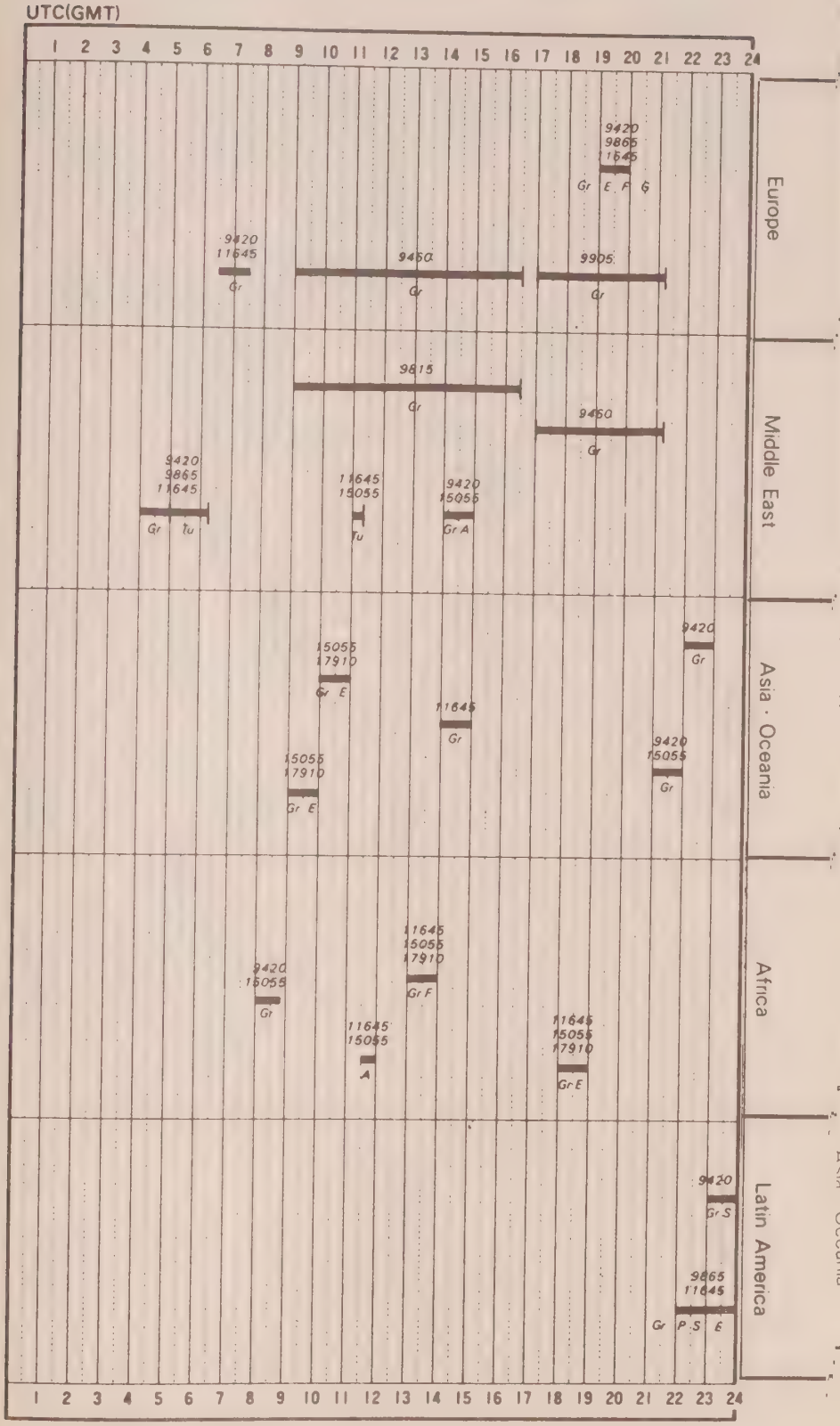
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- Radio Berlin international
- Nalepastrasse 18-50, Berlin 116.
- "This is Radio Berlin International"
- "Summer Time" seasons are one hour earlier.



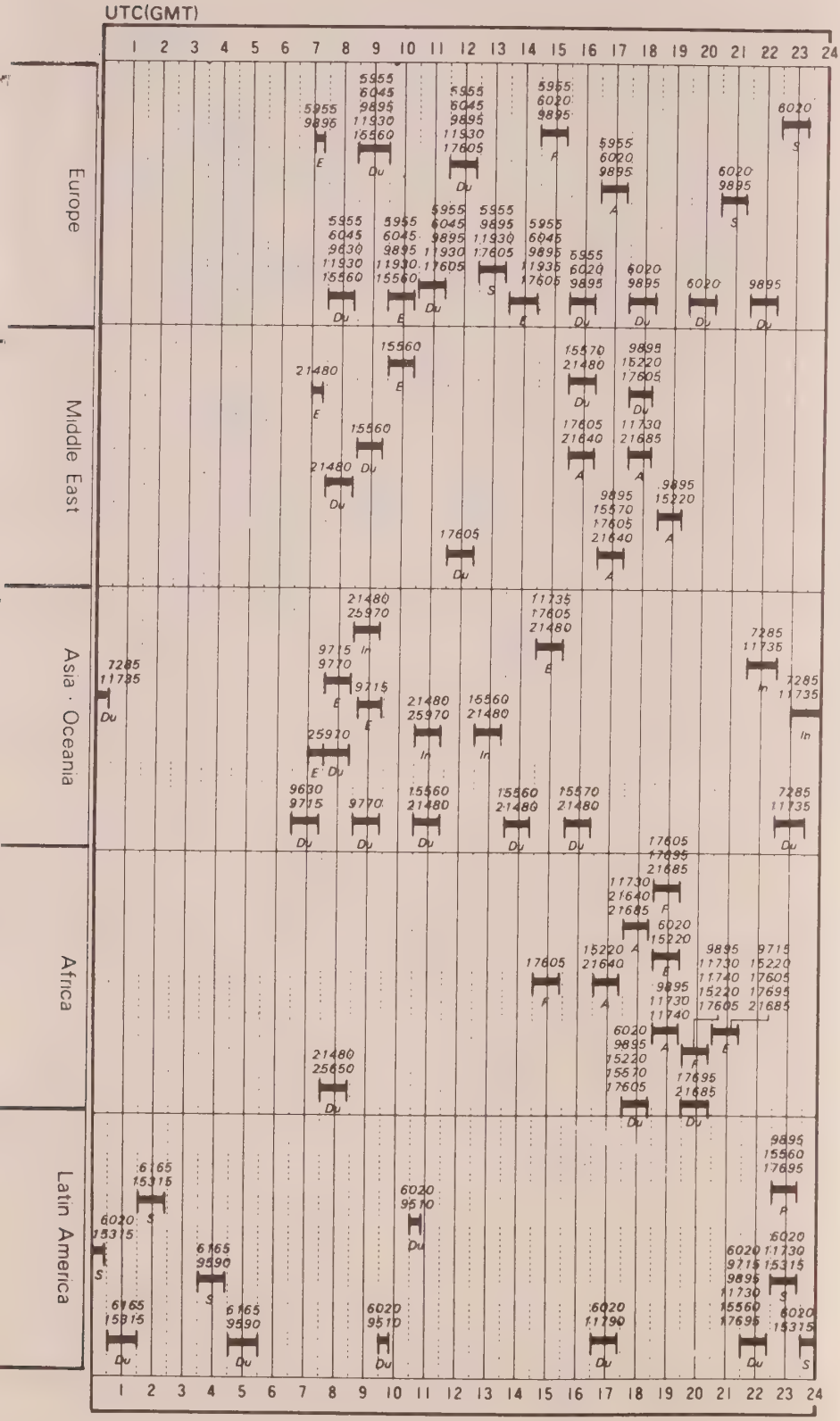
GREECE

- Voice of Greece
- P.O. Box 19, Aqhia Paraskevi, Athens
- "This is Athens, You are listening to the Voice of Greece"



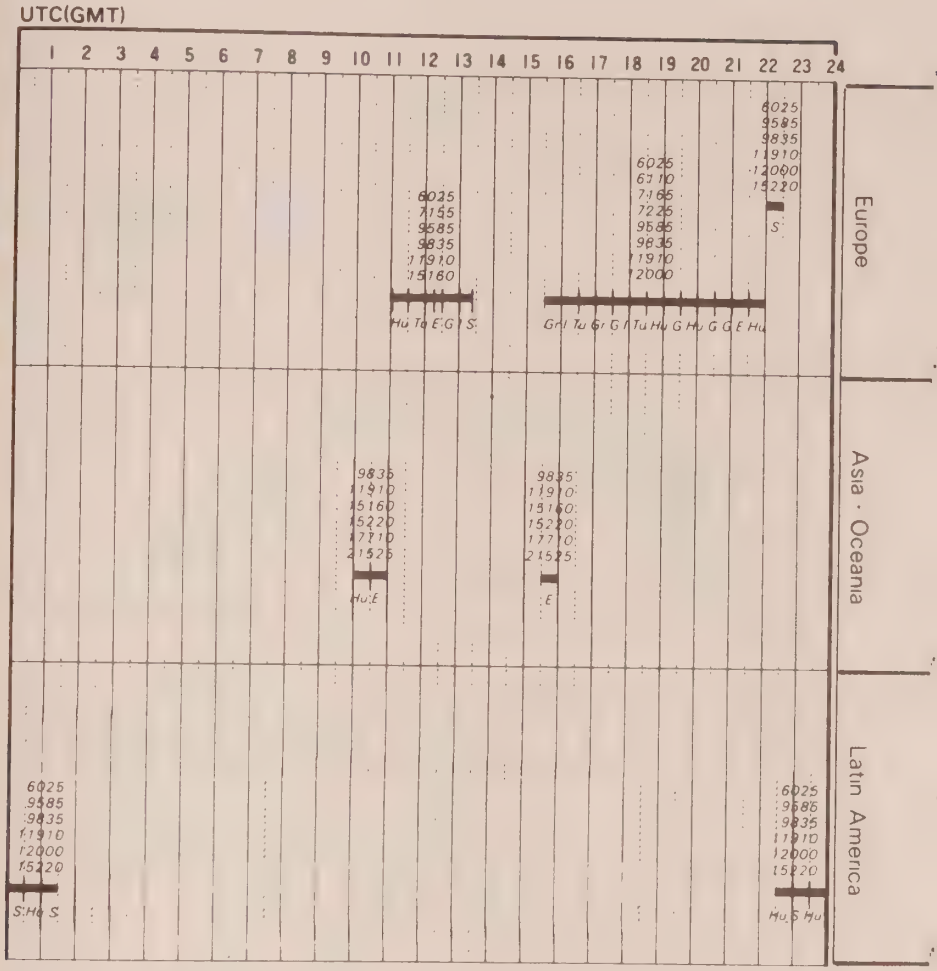
HOLLAND

- Radio Nederland
- P.O. Box 222, 1200JG, Hilversum.
- "This is Radio Nederland,the Dutch World Broadcasting System" "Hier is Radio Nederland Wereldomroep in Hilversum"



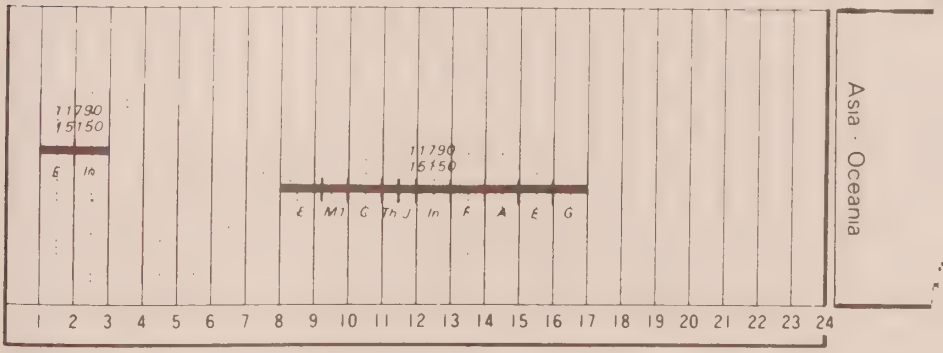
HUNGARY

- Radio Budapest
- Brody Sandor 5-7, H-1800 Budapest.
- "This is Radio Budapest, Hungary"
  "Summer Time" seasons are one hour earlier.



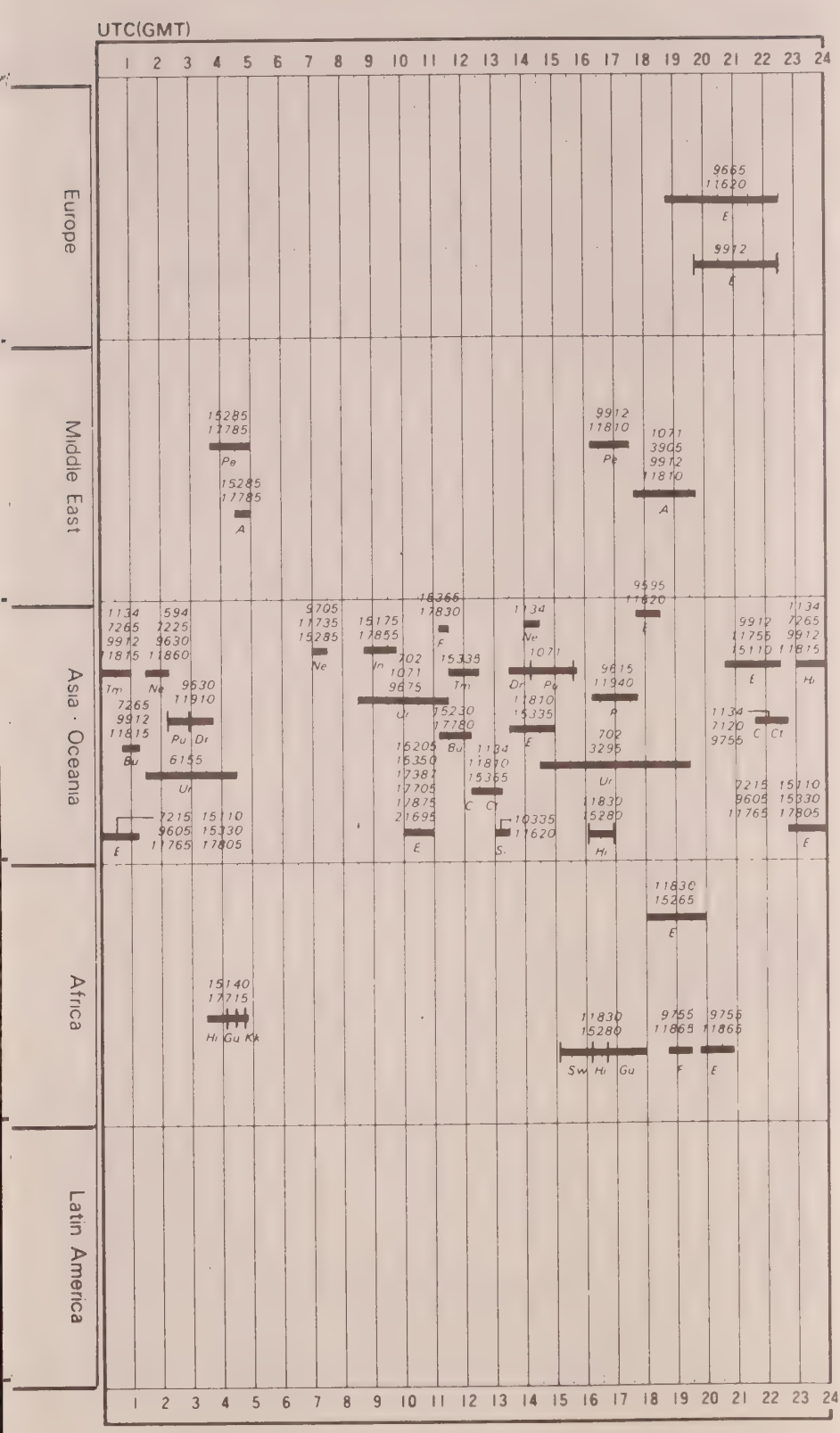
INDONESIA

- Voice of Indonesia
- P.O. Box 157, Jakarta.
- "This is the Voice of Indonesia. Broadcasting from Jakarta"



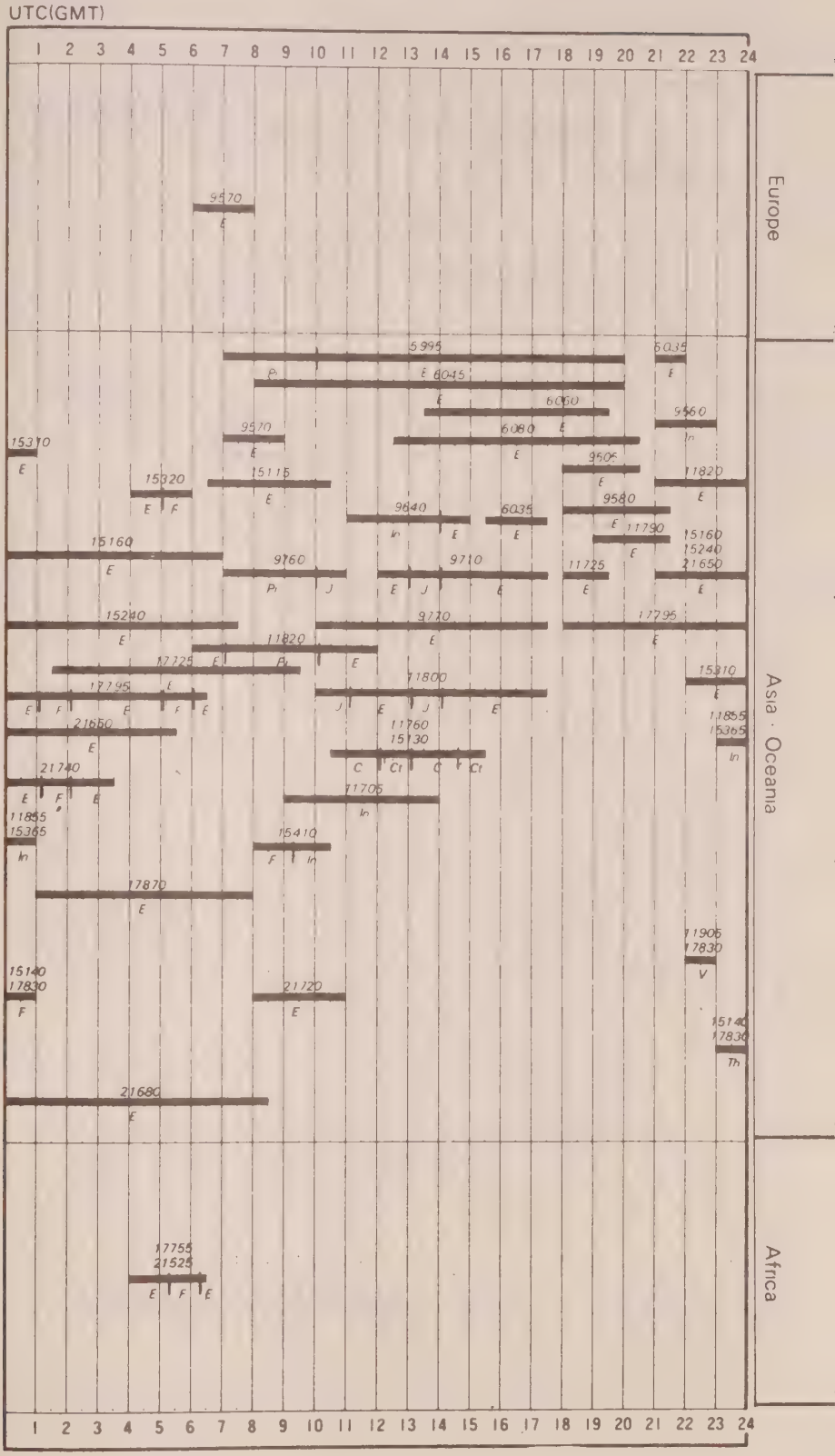
INDIA

- All India Radio
- Post Box 500, New Delhi, 110001
- "This is All India Radio"



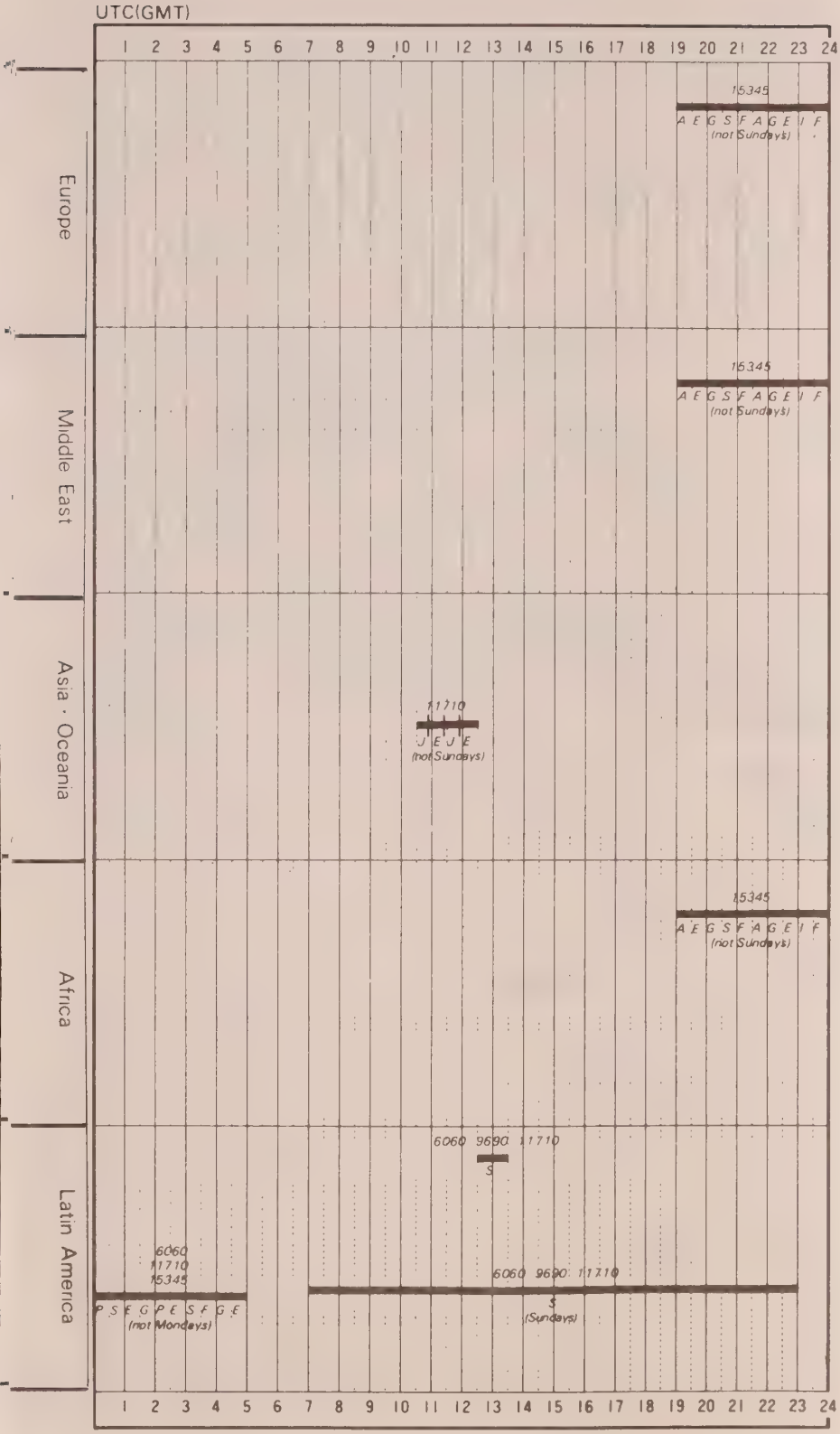
AUSTRALIA

- Radio Australia
- P.O. Box 428G, G.P.O. Melbourne 3001.
- "This is Radio Australia, The Overseas Service of ABC"



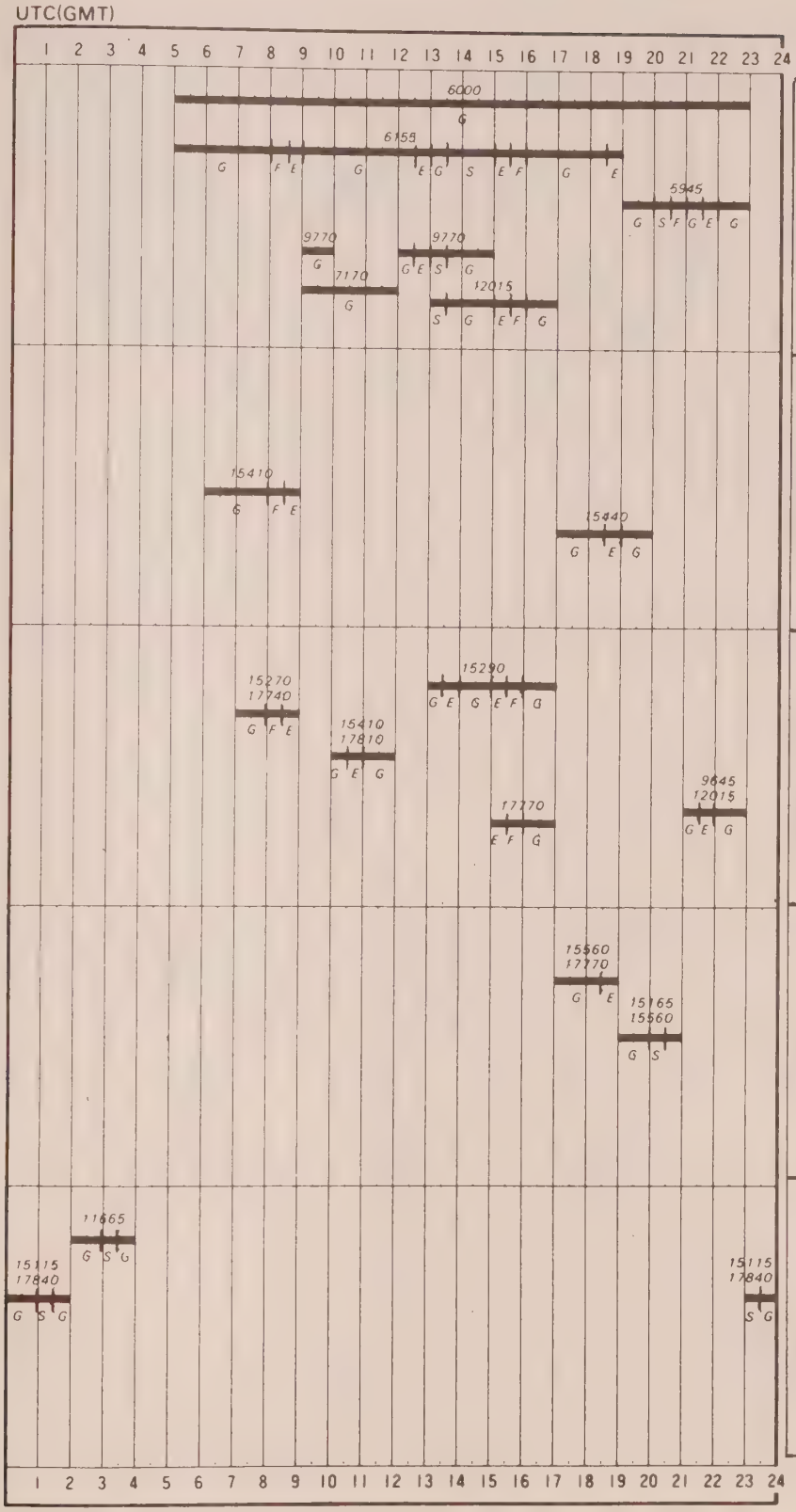
ARGENTINA

- Radiodifusion Argentina al Exterior
- P O Box 555, Buenos Aires 1000
- "This is RAE, Radiodifusion Argentina al Exterior"



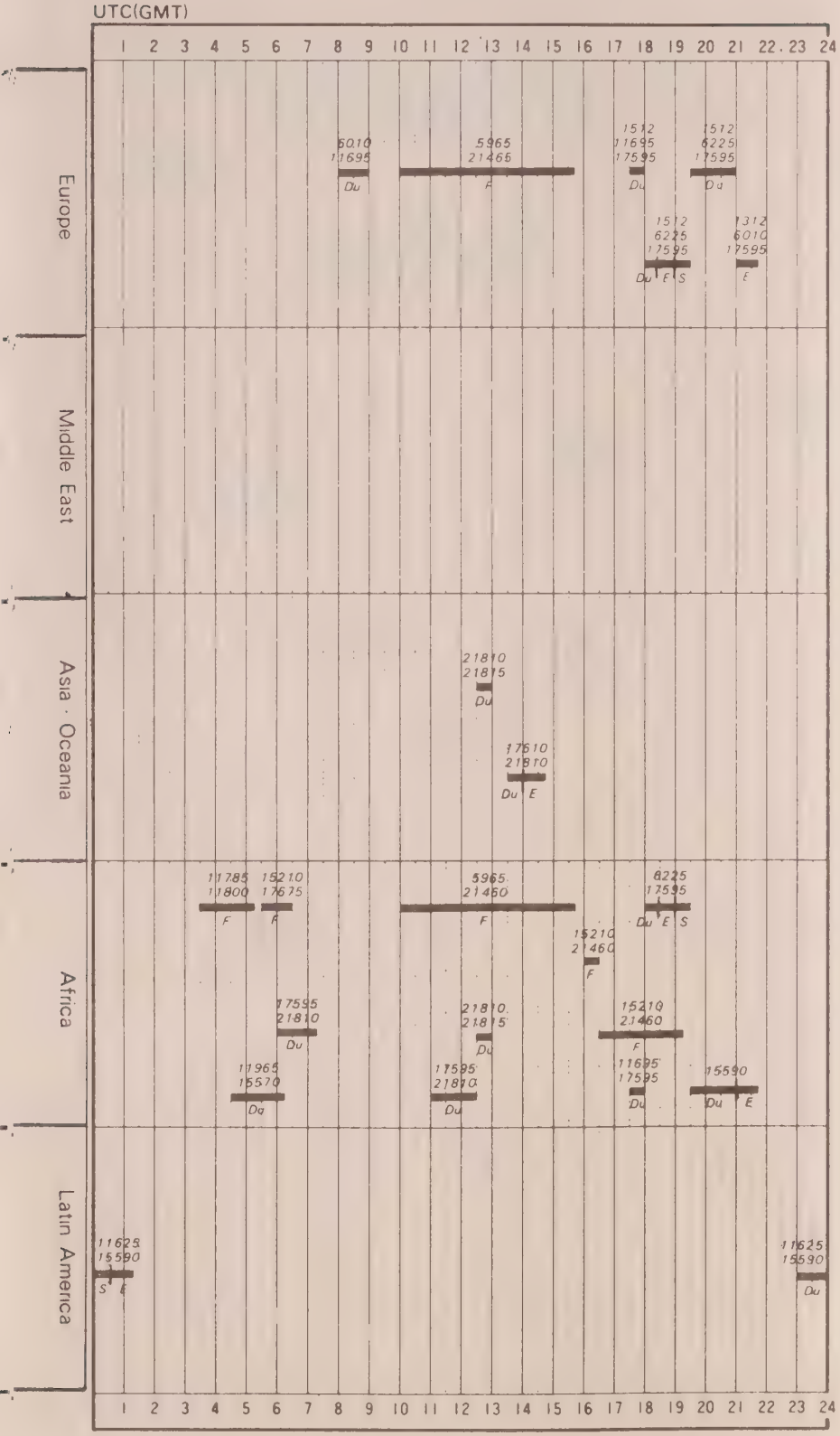
AUSTRIA

- Austrian Radio
- P.O. Box 700, A-1041, Vienna
- "This is Austrian Radio"



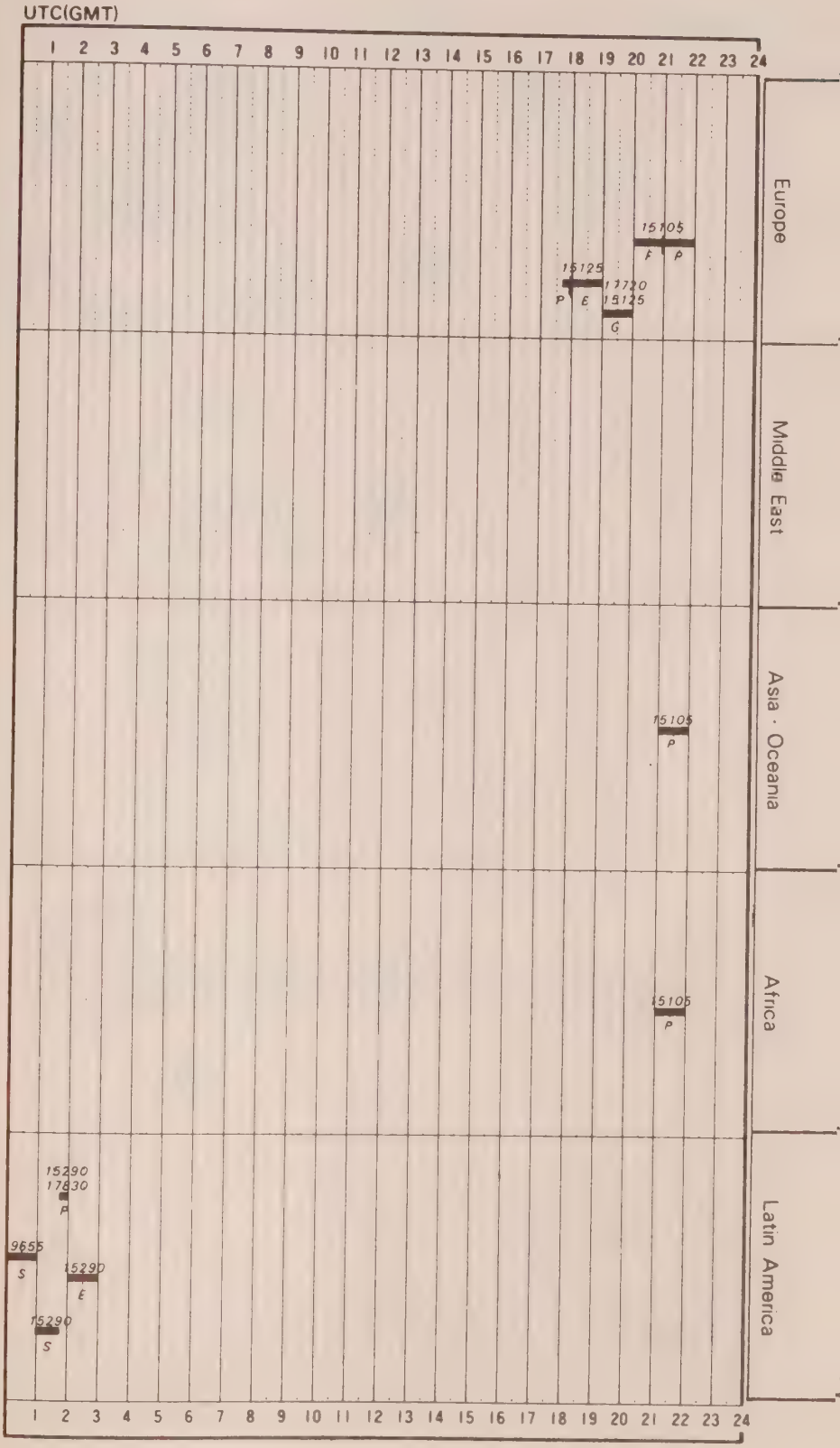
BELGIUM

- Belgian Radio
- P O Box 26, 1000 Brussels
- "This is the Belgian Radio and Television Overseas Service"



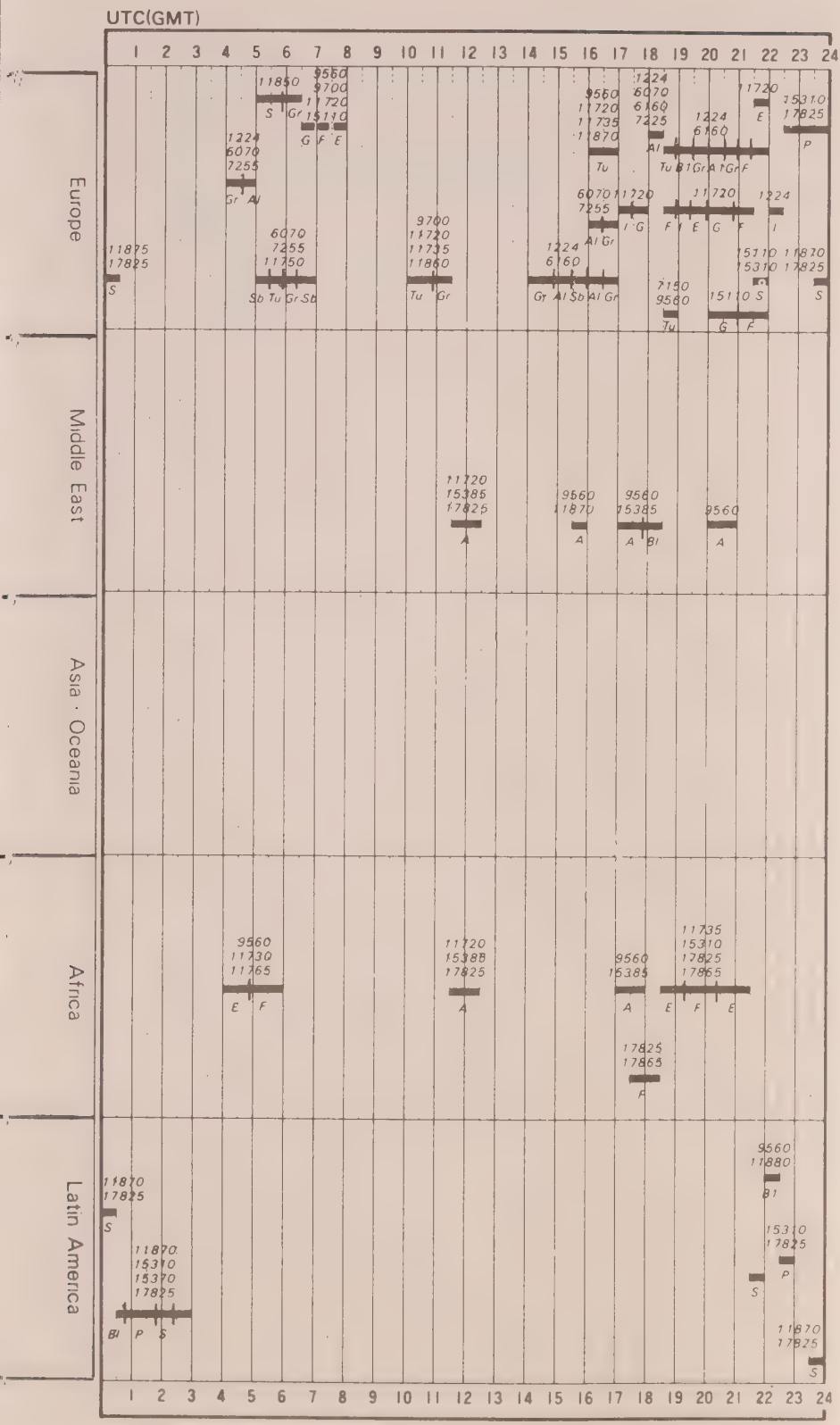
BRAZIL

- Radio Nacional de Brasilia.
- P.O. Box 1620, Brasilia.
- "You are tuned to the International Service of Radio National of Brazil



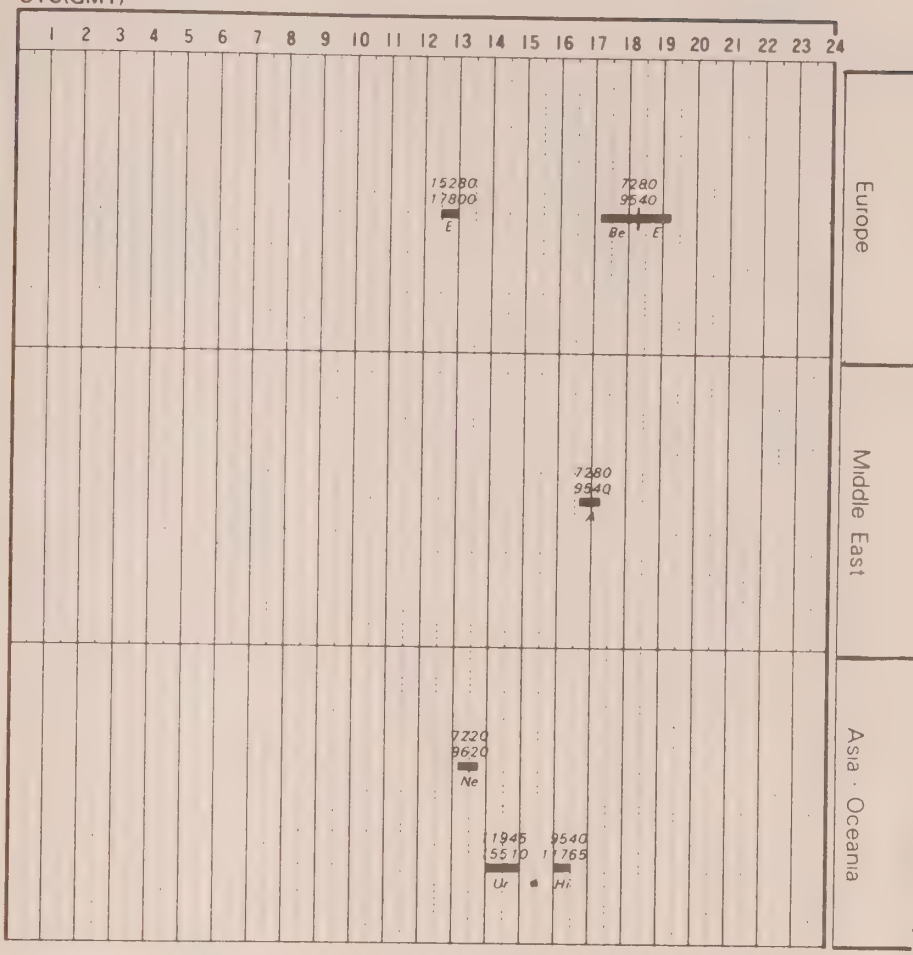
BULGARIA

- Radio Sofia
- 4 Bb. Dragan Tsankov, Sofia.
- "This is Sofia, Bulgaria Calling"



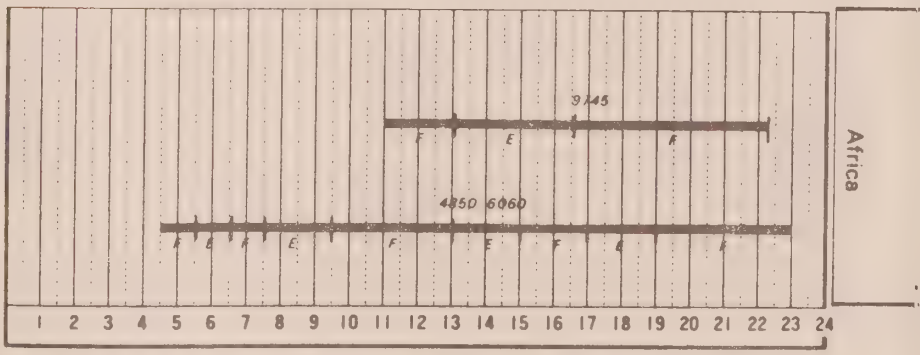
BANGLADESH

- Radio Bangladesh
- 20, Green Road, Dacca 5
- "This is the Overseas Service of Radio Bangladesh"



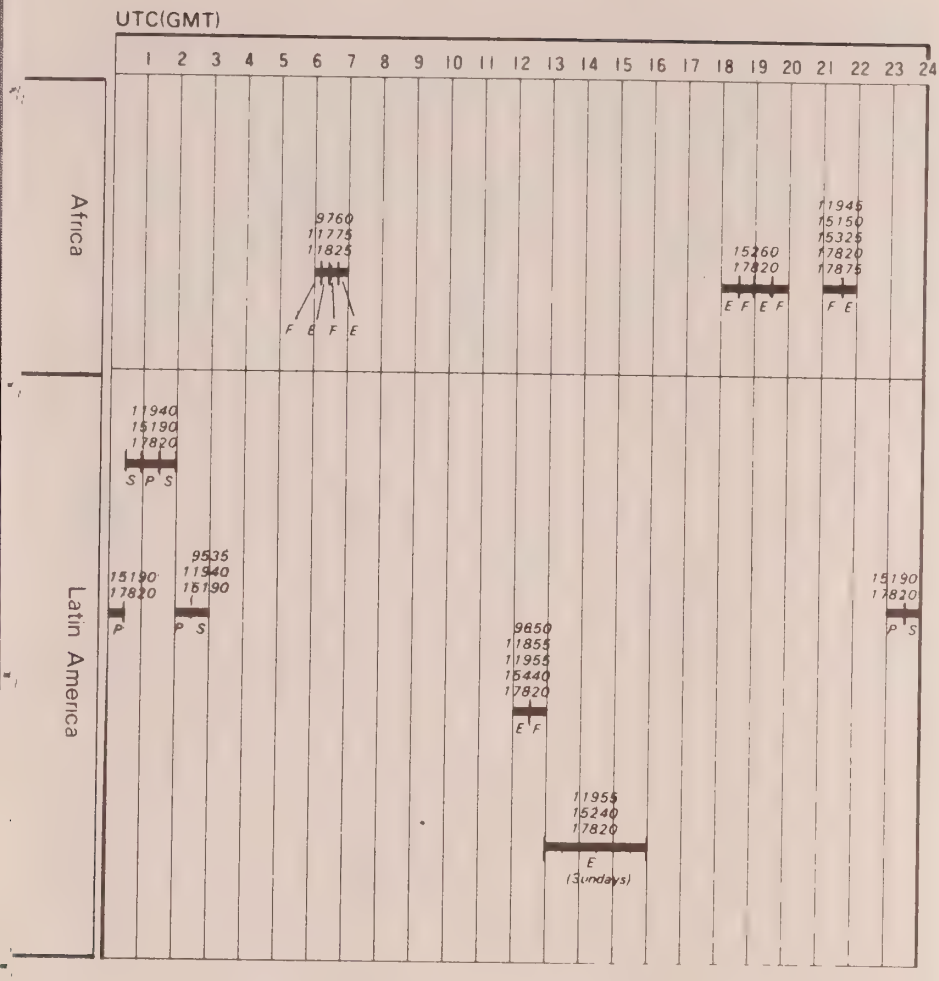
CAMEROON

- Radio Yaounde
- B.P. 281, Yaounde.
- "This is Yaounde, the National Broadcasting System of the United Republic of Cameroon" "Ici Yaounde, Radiodiffusion de la Republique Unie de Cameroon"



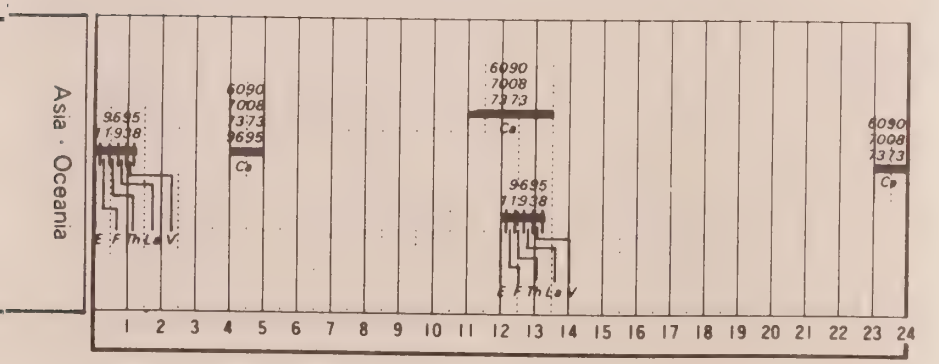
CANADA

- Radio Canada International



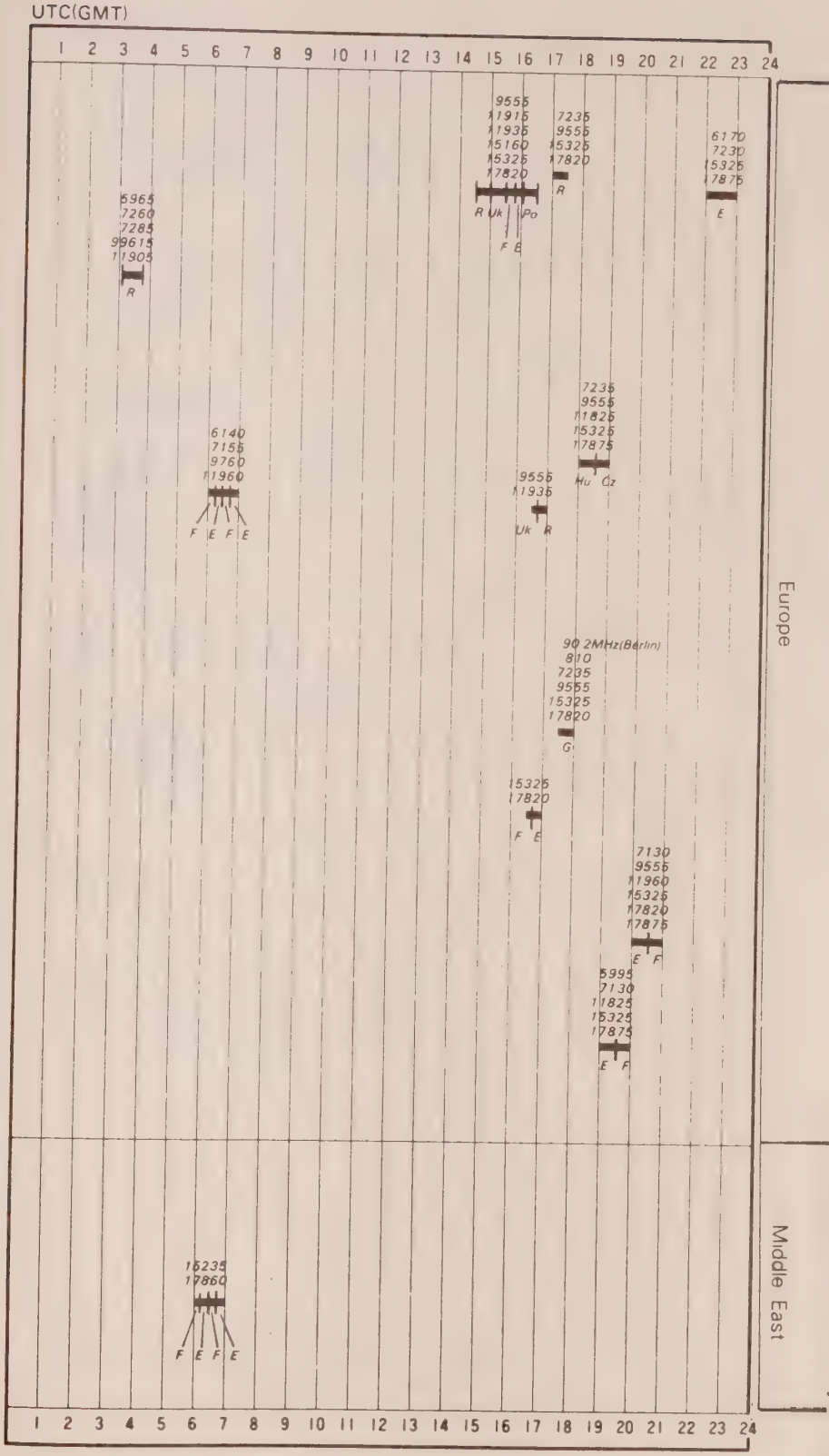
CAMBODIA

- Voice of the Kompuchean people
- 28 Avenue Sandech Choun Nath, Phnom Penh.
- "This is the Voice of the Kompuchean people"



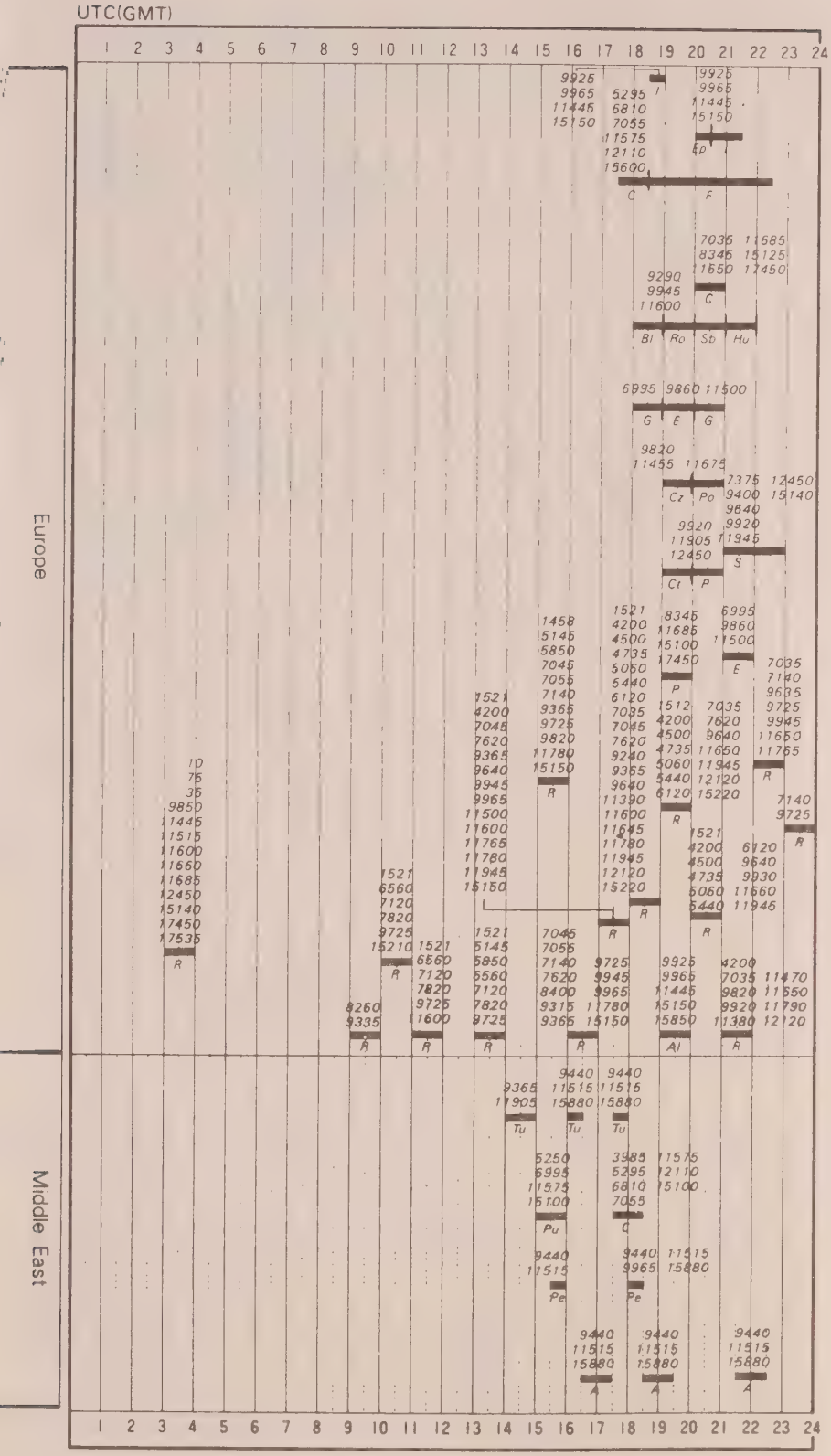
CANADA

- Radio Canada International
- P O Box 6000, Montreal H3C 3A8
- "This is Radio Canada International"



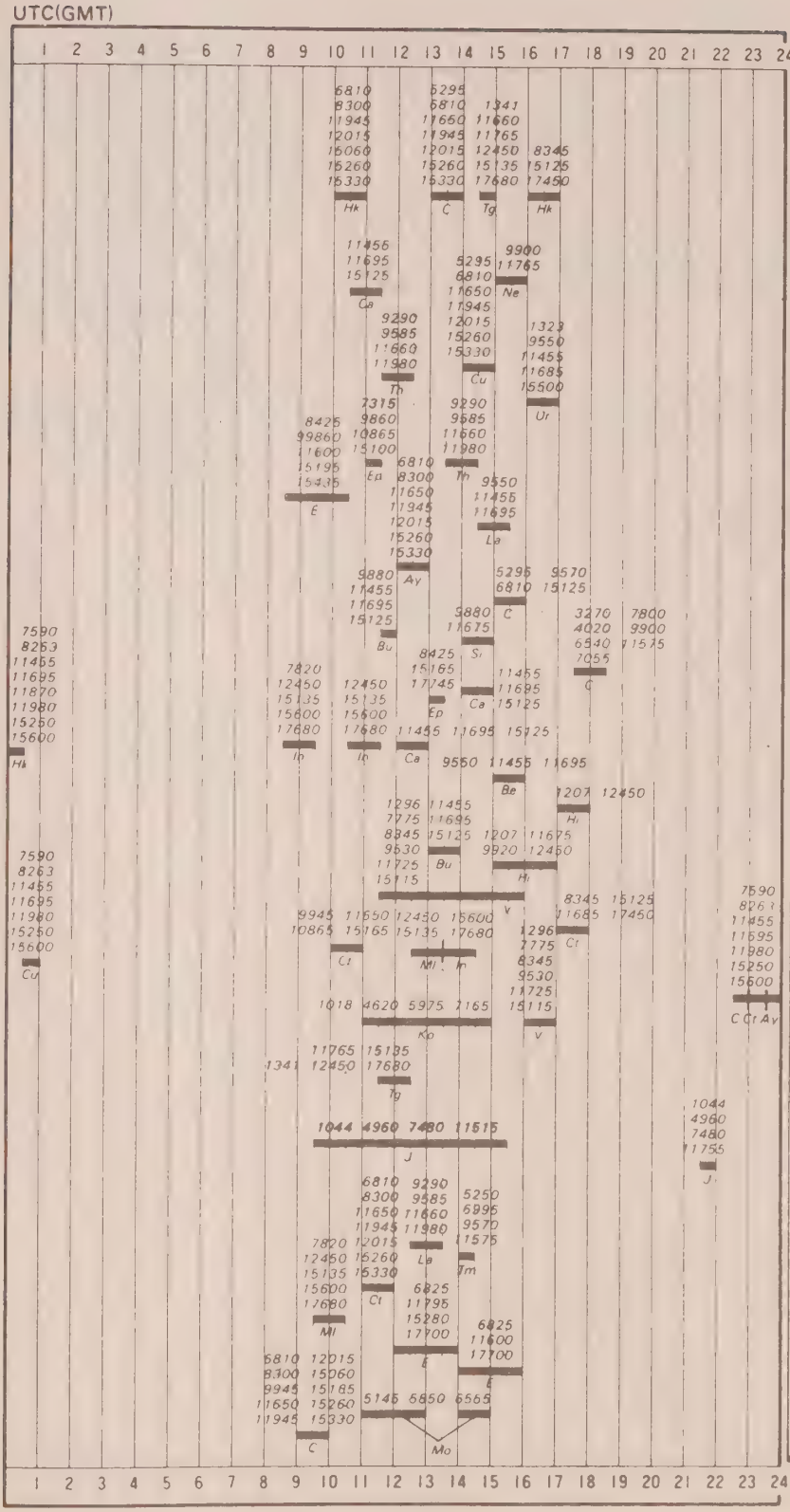
CHINA

- Radio Peking
- Fu Hsin Men, Peking
- "This is Radio Peking"



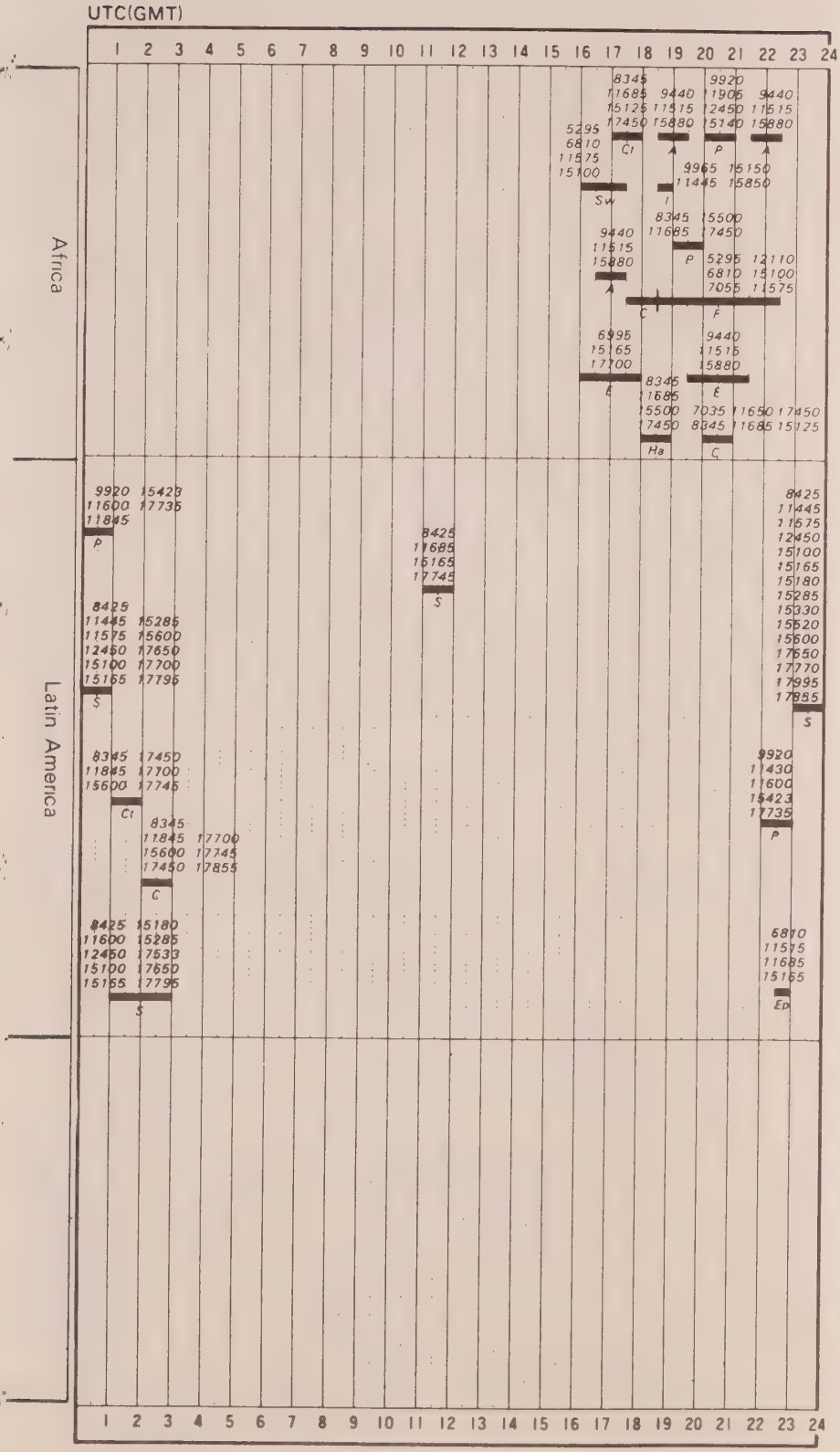
CHINA

● Radio Peking



CHINA

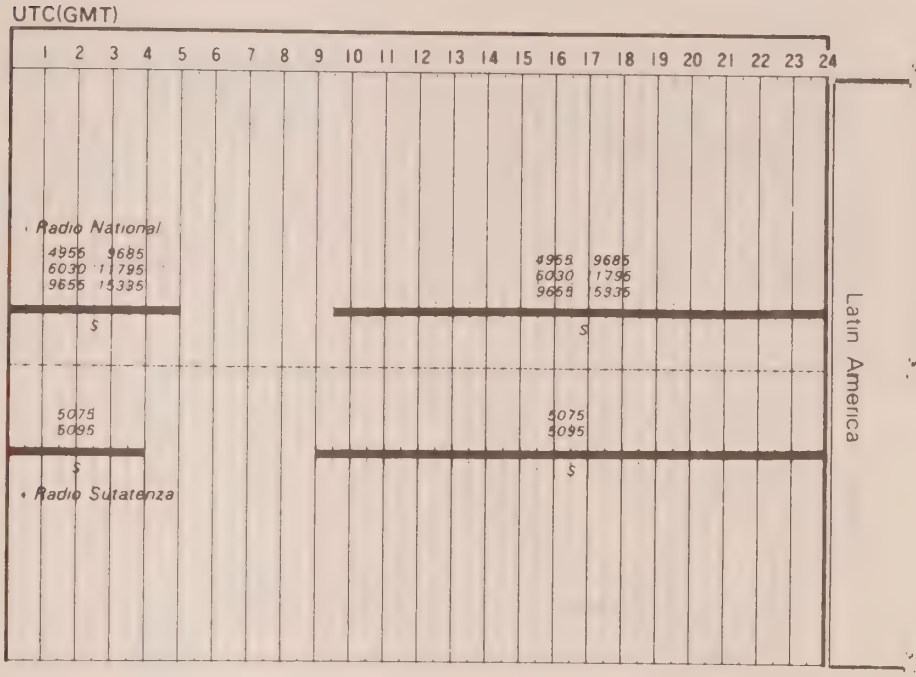
• Radio Peking



COLOMBIA

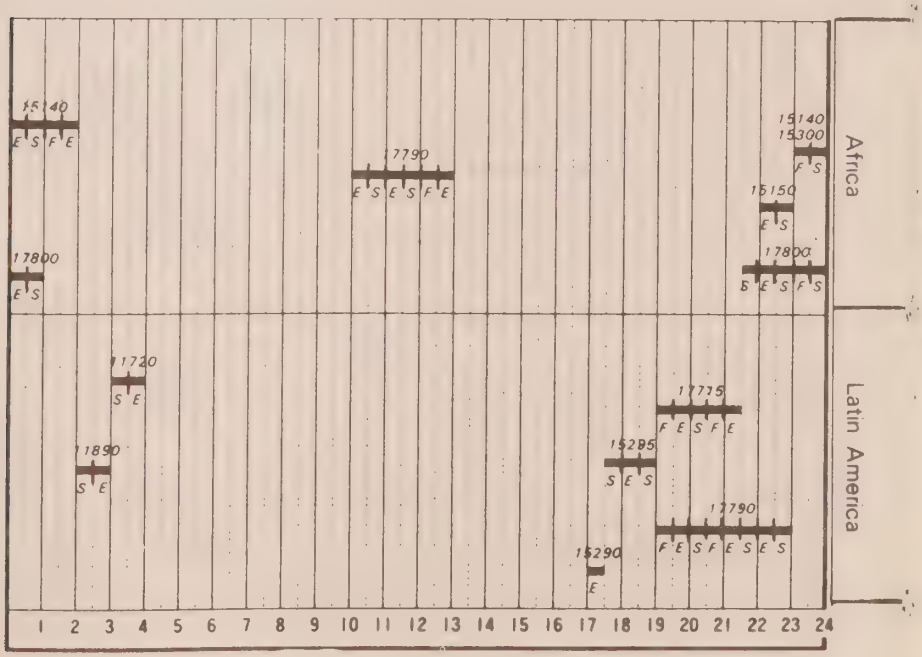
- Radio Nacional
- Via del Aeropuerto, El Dorado, Bogota.
- "Radio Televisora Nacional de Colombia"

- Radio Sutatenza
- Aereo 7170, Bogota.
- "Por Escuela Y la Cultura Transmite Radio Sutatenza"



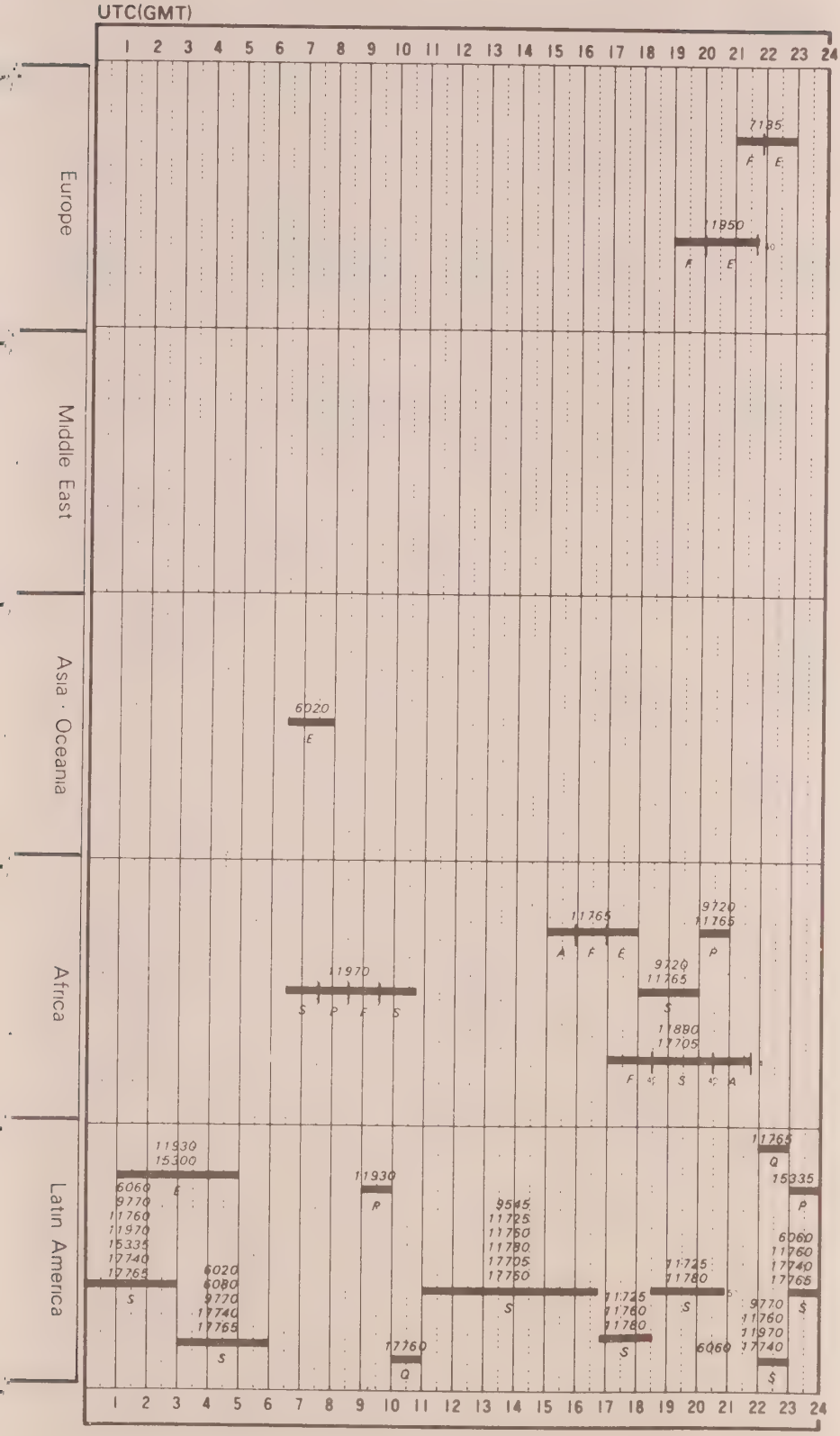
CHILE

- Voice of Chile
- P.O. Box 244V, Santiago.
- "This is the Voice of Chile"



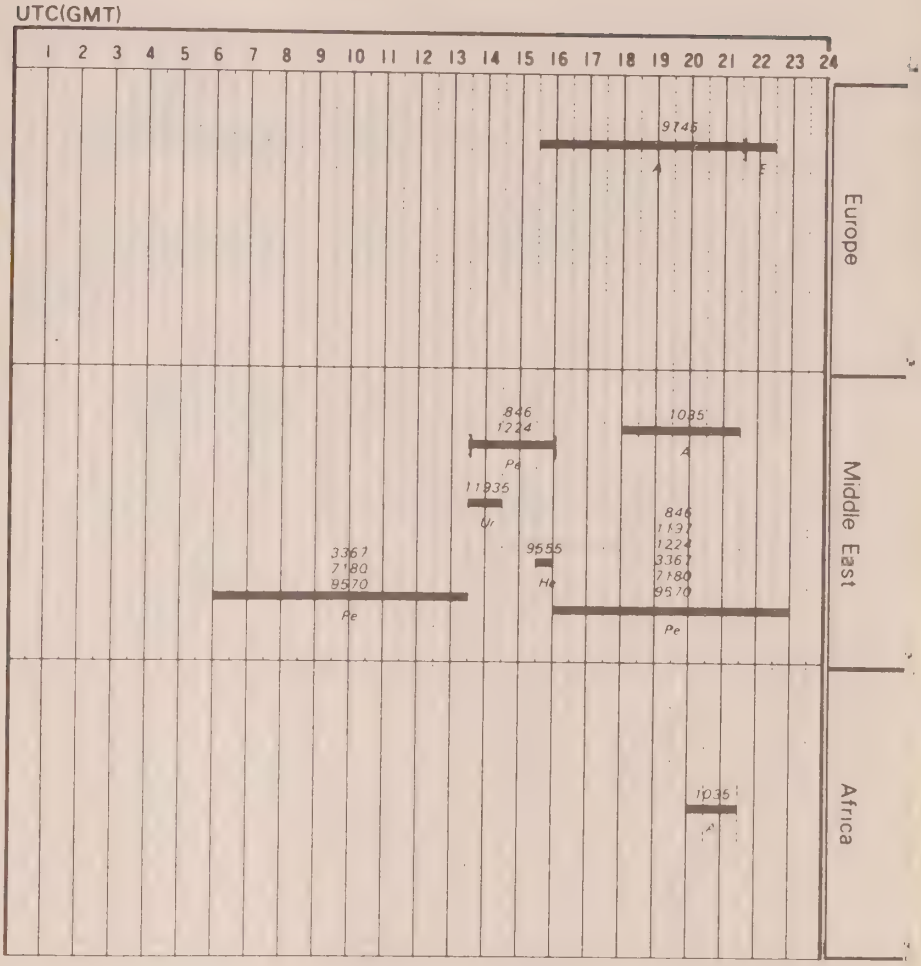
CUBA

- Radio Havana Cuba
- Apartado 7062, La Havana.
- "This is Radio Havana Cuba, transmitting from Cuba"



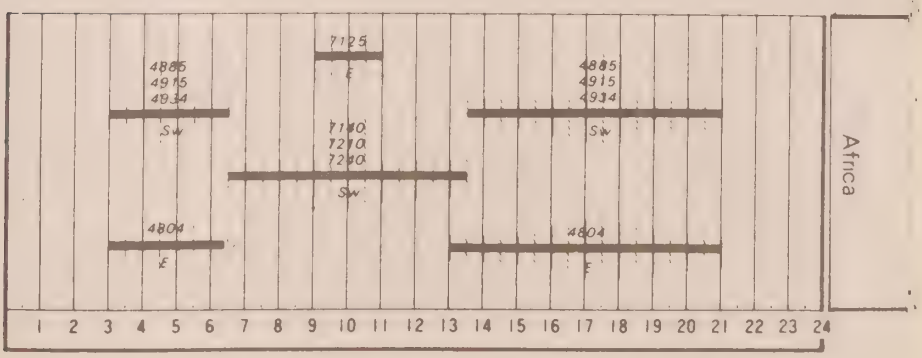
IRAQ

- Radio Baghdad
- Salihiya, Baghdad.
- "Idha'at Al-Jumhoriya Al Iraqia Fi Baghdad"



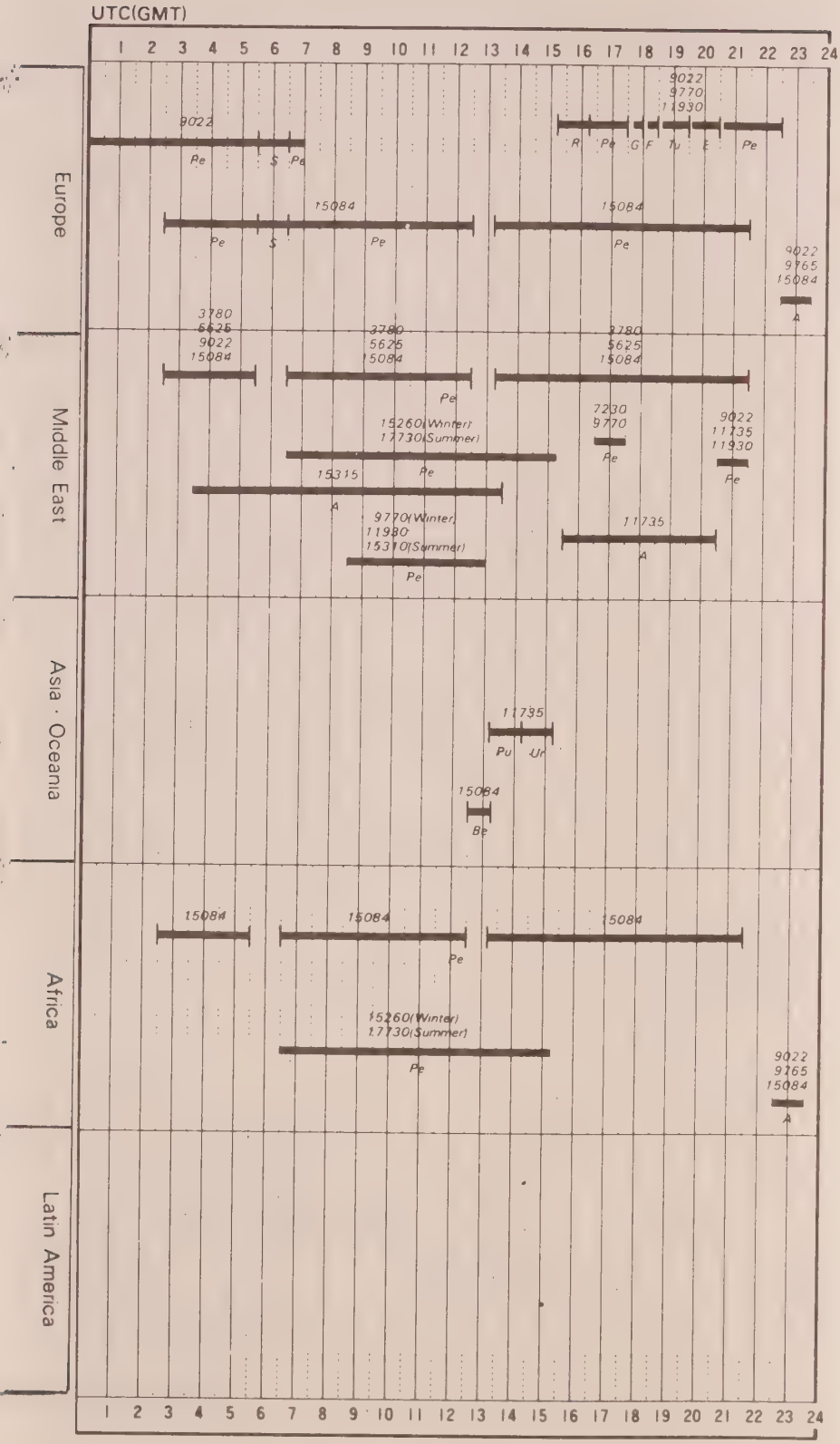
KENYA

- Voice of Kenya
- Box 30456, Nairobi
- "This is the Voice of Kenya" "Hiini Sauti Ya Kenya"



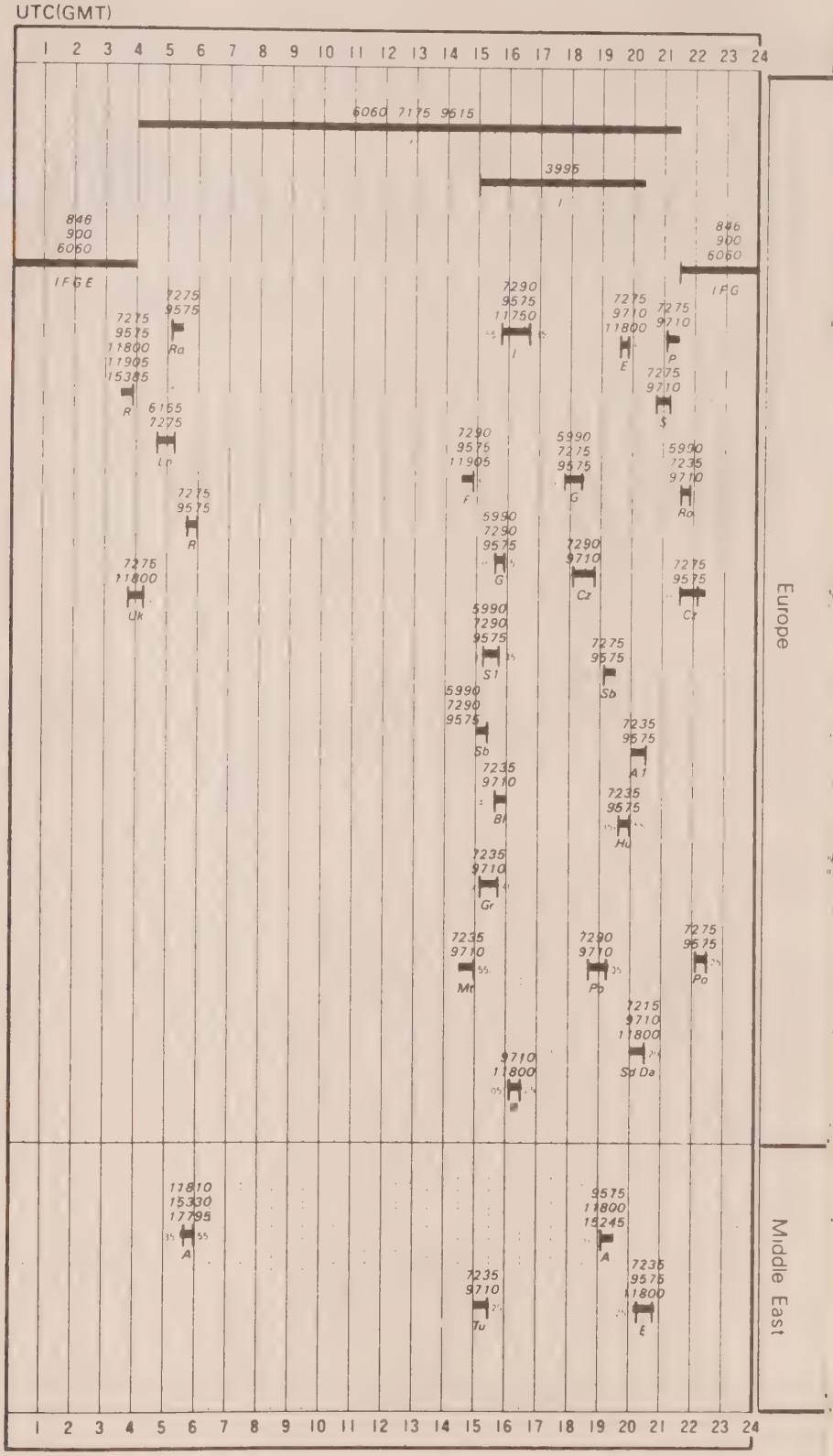
IRAN

- Voice of Islamic Republic of Iran
- P.O. Box 41-3456, Tehran.
- "This is Tehran, the Voice of Islamic Republic of Iran"



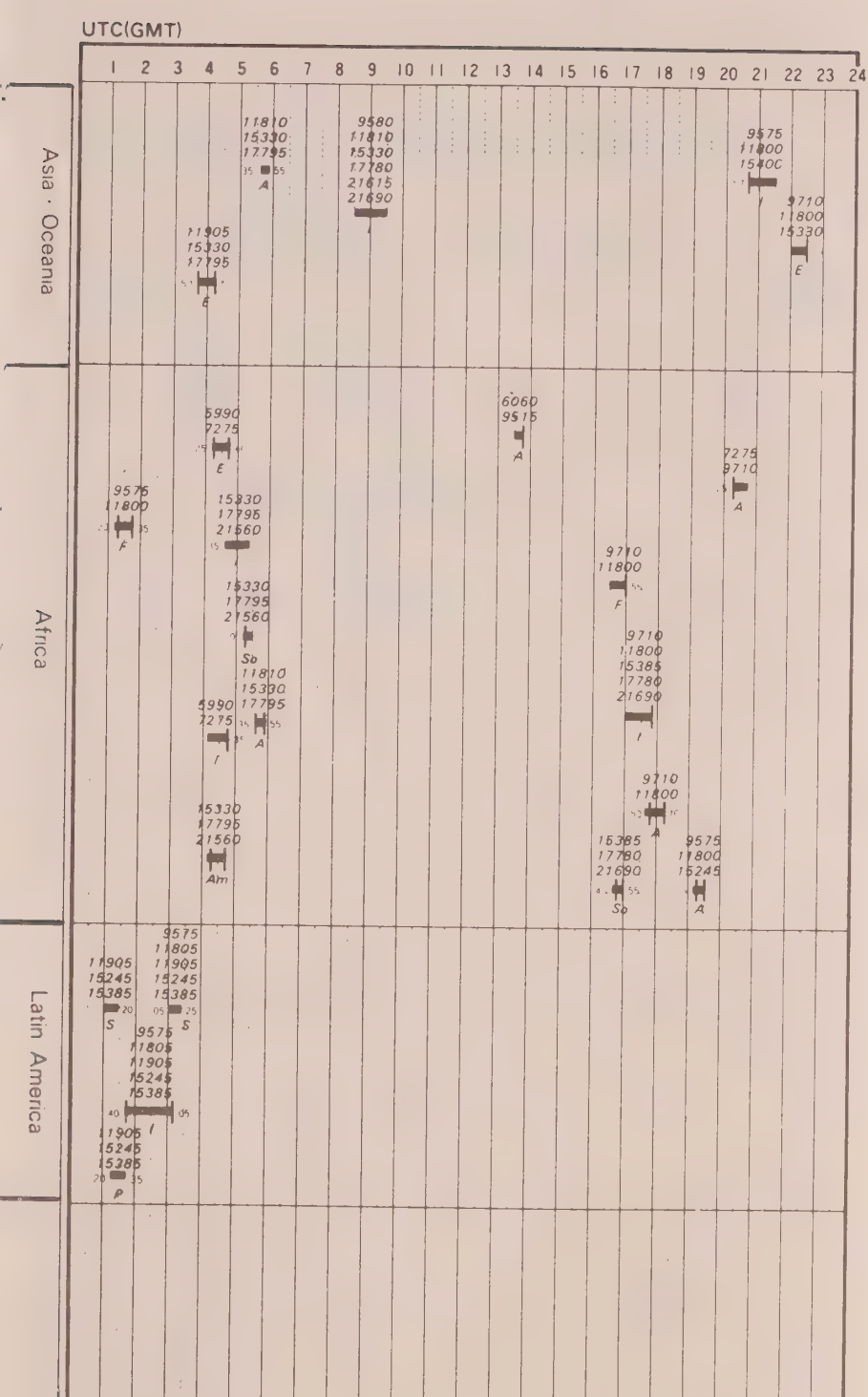
ITALY

- Italian Radio
- Casella Postale 320, Roma.
- "This is the Italian Radio and Television Service, Broadcasting from Rome"



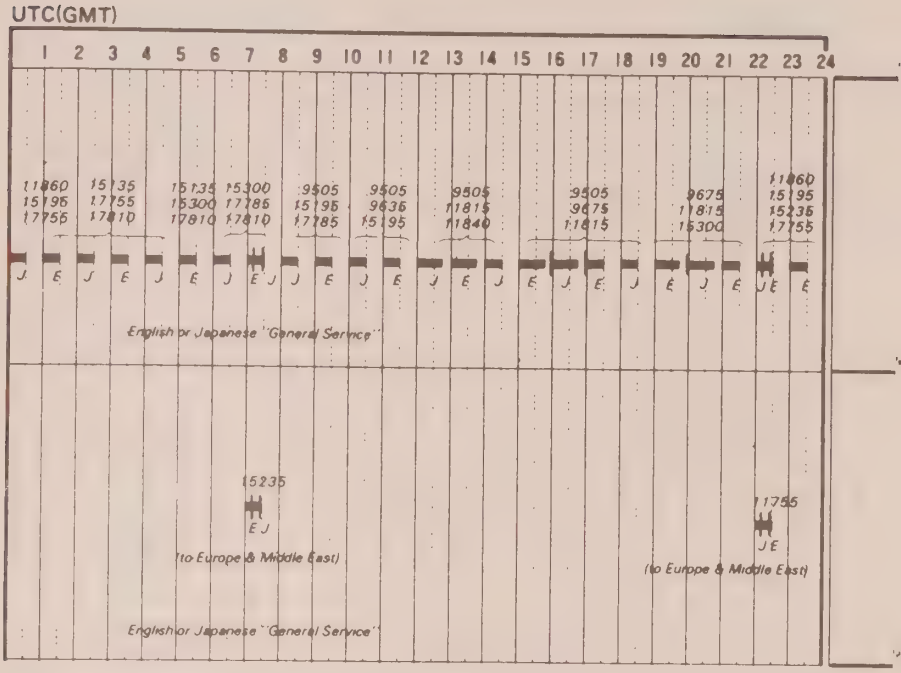
ITALY

● Italian Radio



JAPAN

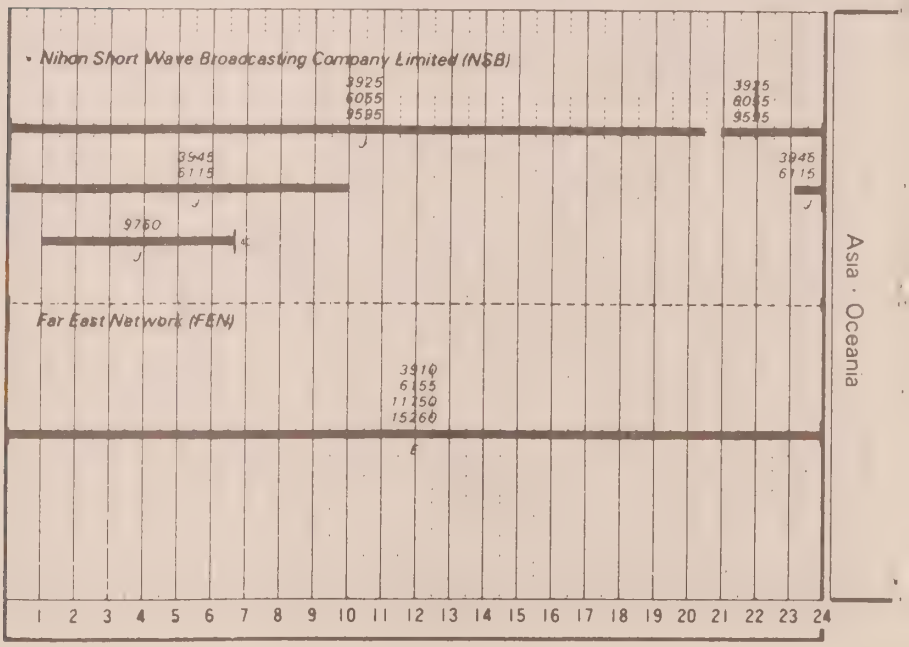
- Radio Japan
- NHK Center, 2-2-1, Jinnan, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
- "This is Radio Japan, the Overseas Service of NHK in Tokyo"



JAPAN

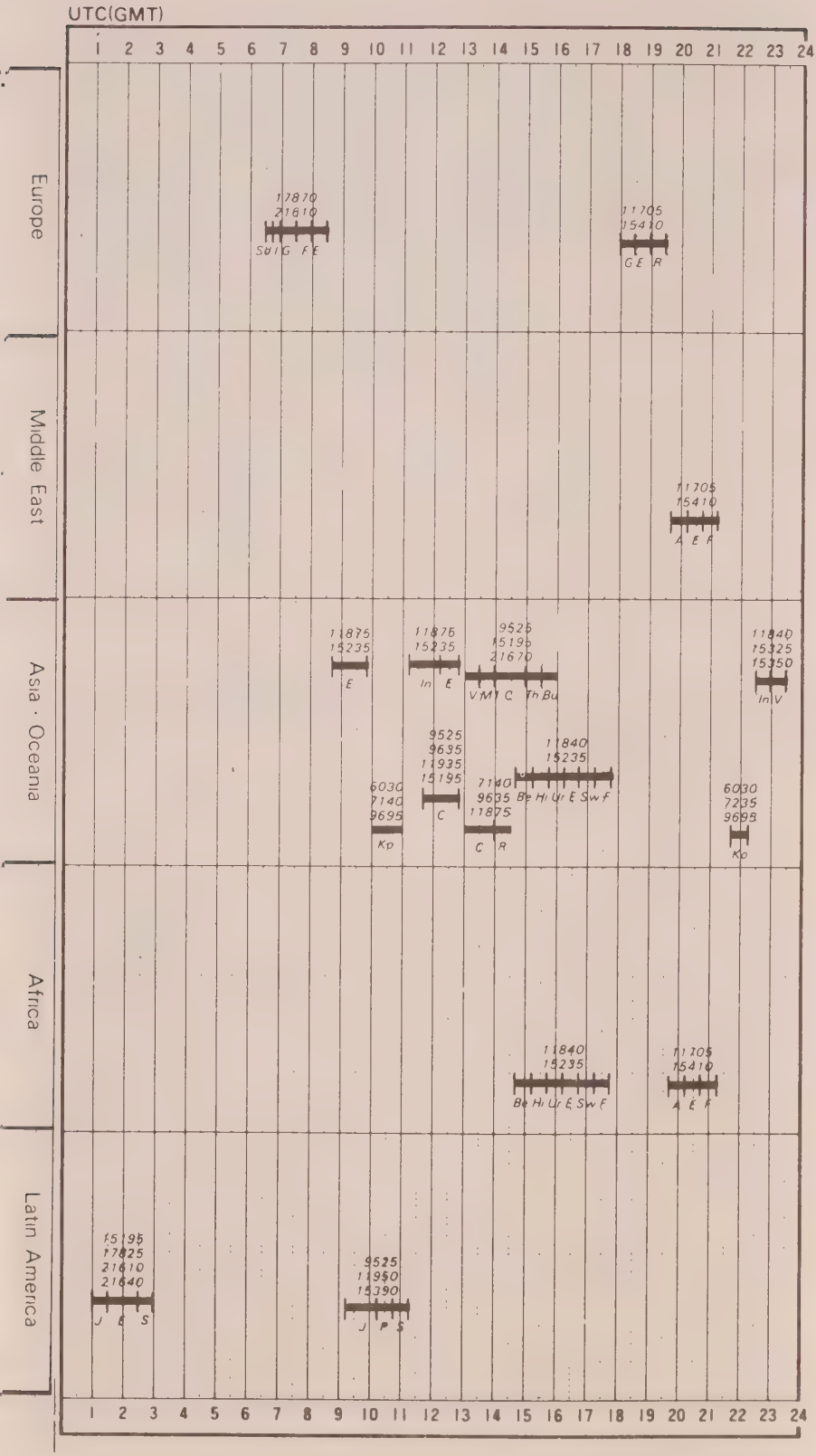
- Nihon Short Wave Broadcasting Company Limited (NSB) Radio Tanpa
- 1-9-15, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- "Kochirawa Radio Tanpa desu"

- Far East Network (FEN)
- Box 3381 APO San Fransisco, CA 96328 U.S.A
- "This is Far East Network, Tokyo"



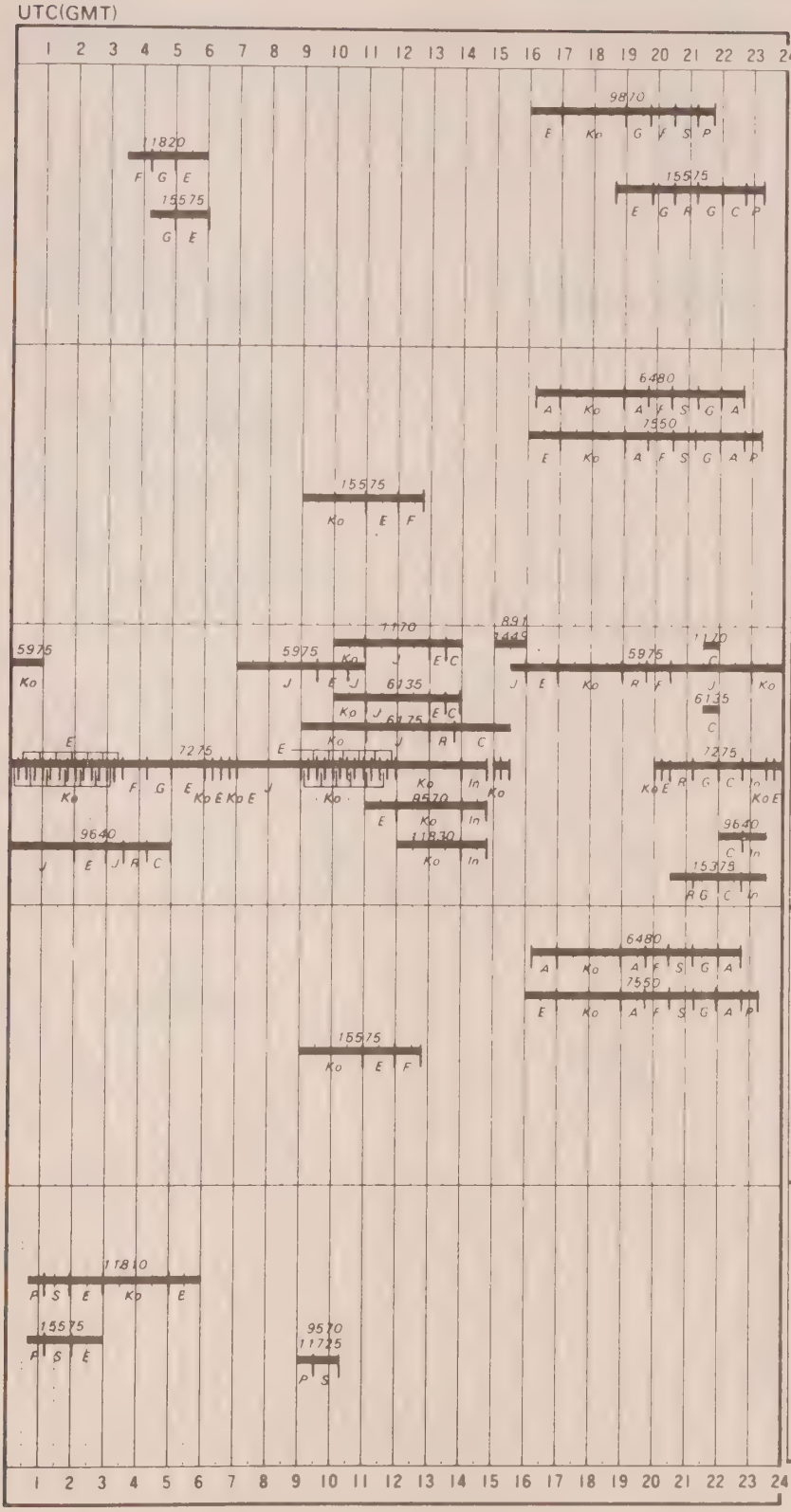
JAPAN

● Radio Japan



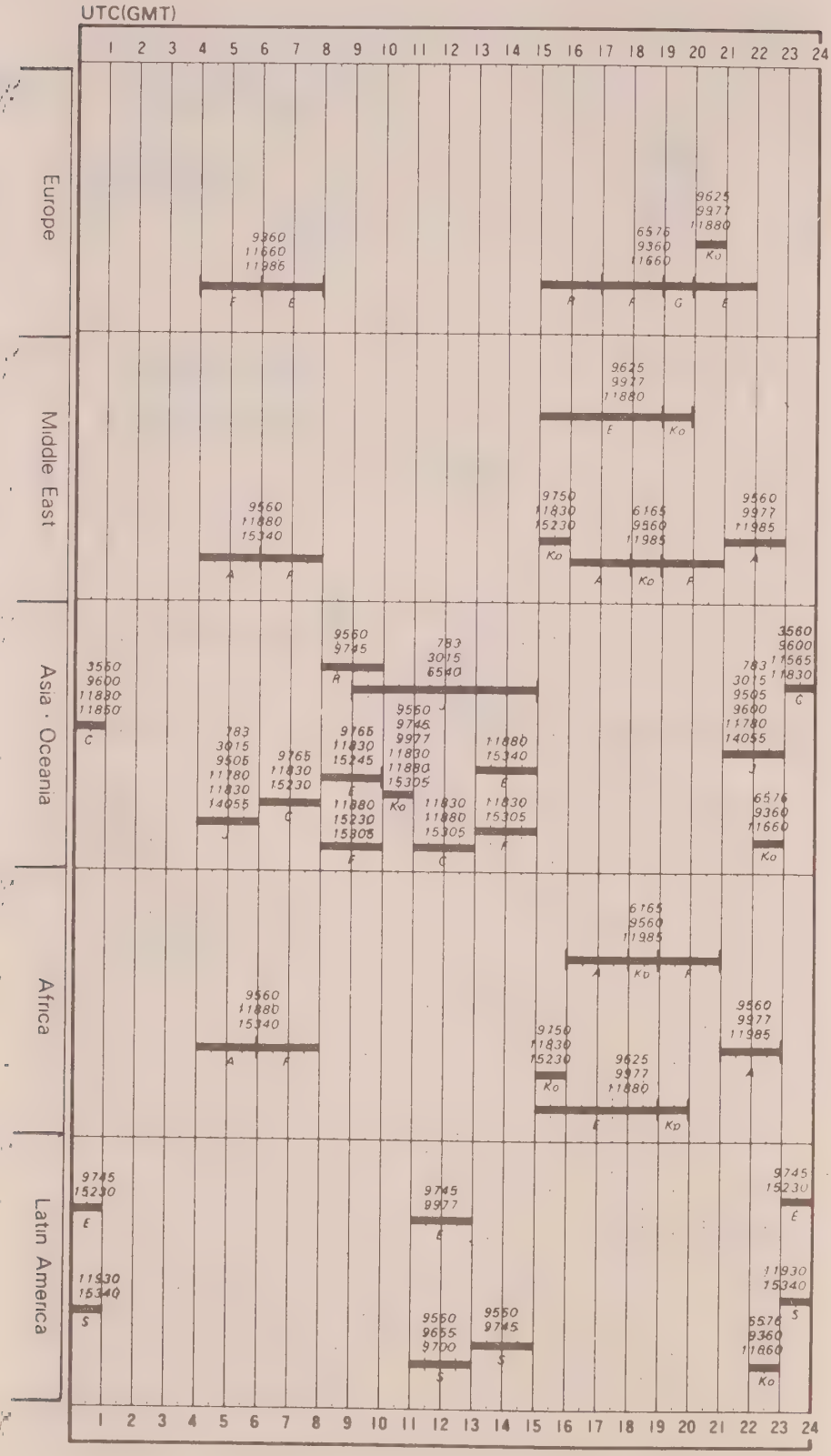
KOREAN REPUBLIC

- Radio Korea
- 1-51 Yeoido-dong, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul.
- "This is Radio Korea"



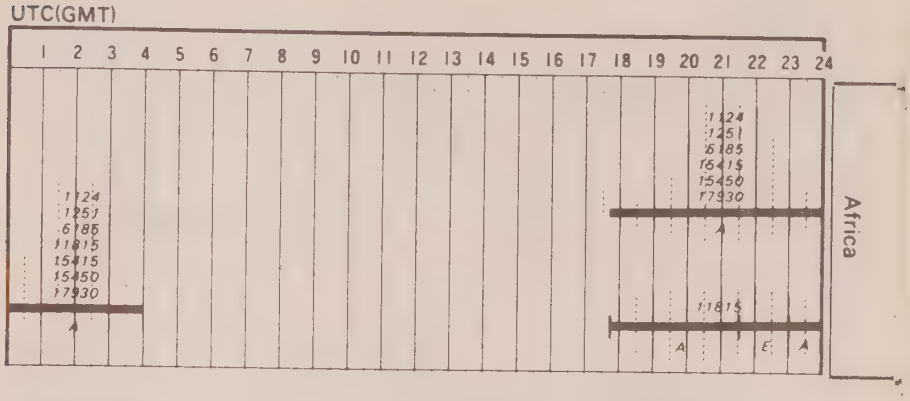
KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- Radio Pyongyang
- Korean Central Broadcasting Committe, Pyongyang.
- "This is Radio Pyongyang"



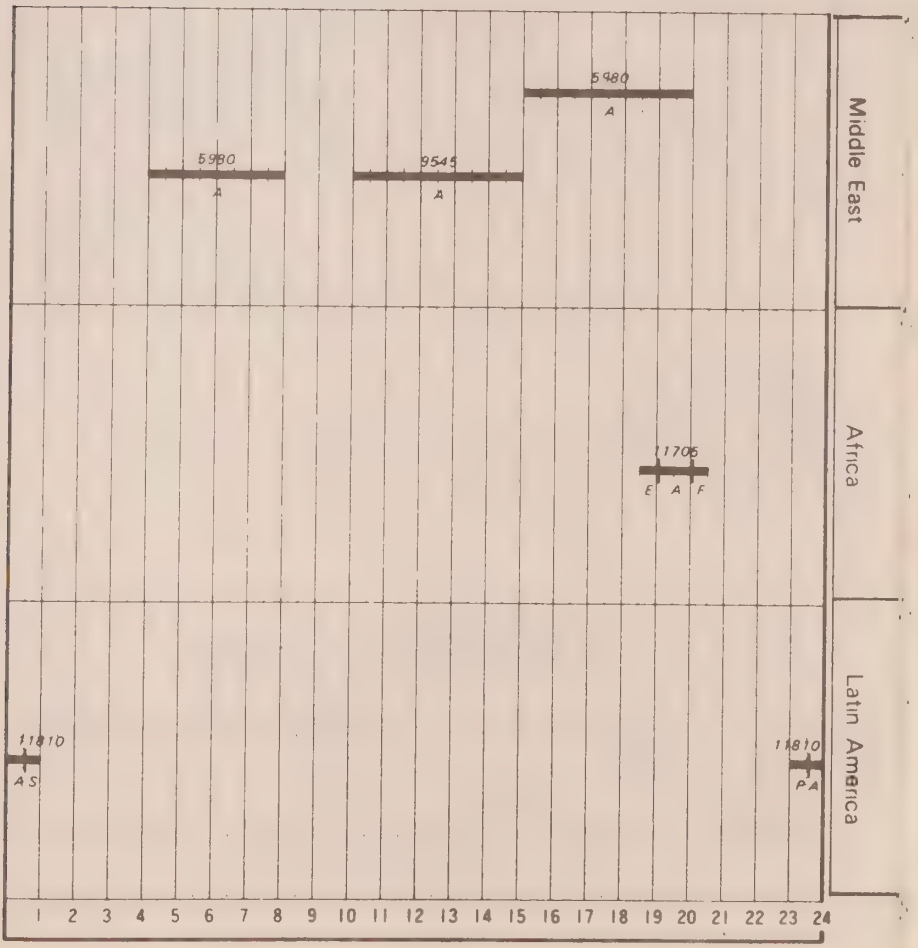
LIBYA

- Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Broadcasting Corporation
- P.O. Box 333, Tripoli.
- "Ithaa" Elthawrah Elshaabia men El Jamahiriyah El Arabiyah Al Libiyah"



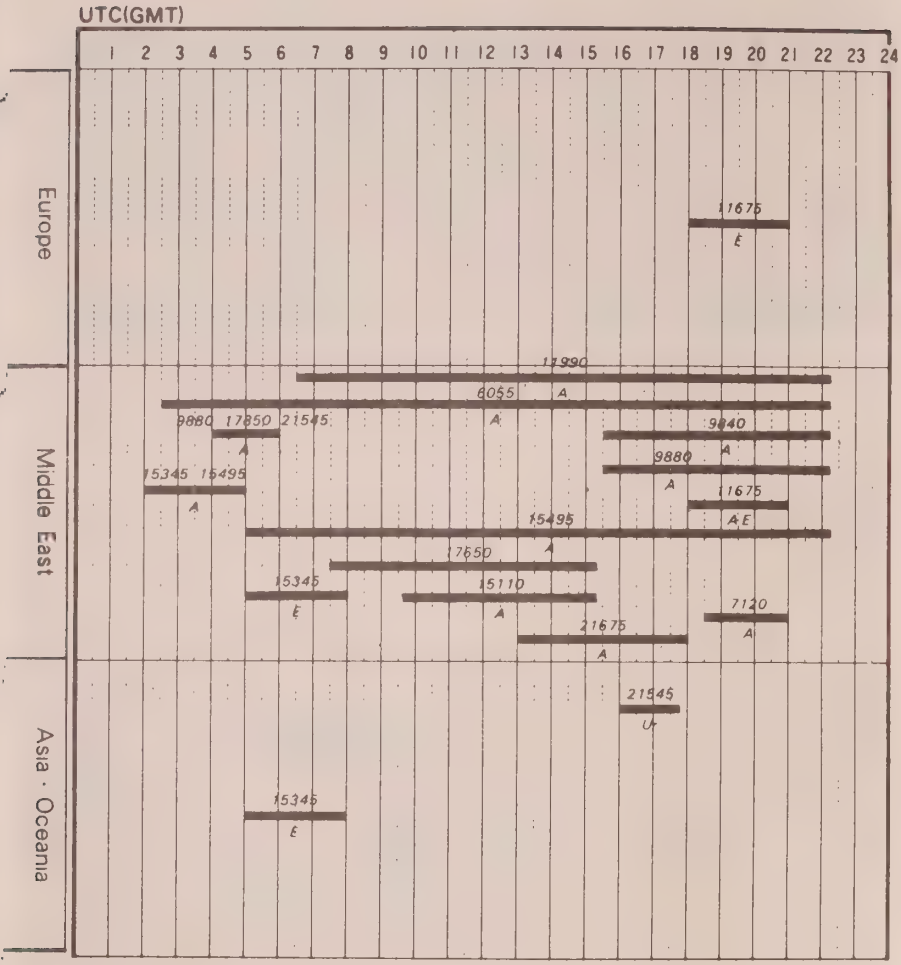
LEBANON

- Radio Lebanon
- Beirut.
- "Radio Lebanon presents the English programmes" "Izaat Loubanan Min Beirut"



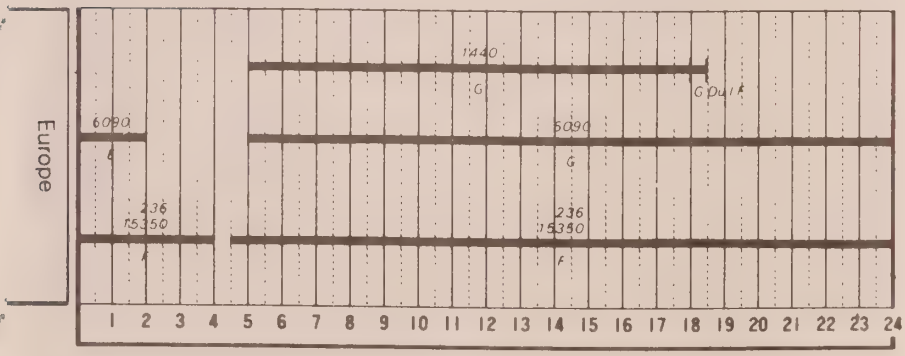
KUWAIT

- Radio Kuwait
- P.O. Box 193, Kuwait
- "Huma al Kuwait"
- "This is Radio Kuwait"



LUXEMBOURG

- Radio Luxembourg
- Villa Louvigny, Luxembourg
- "Ici Radio Luxembourg" "Hier ist Radio Luxemburg"



MALAYSIA

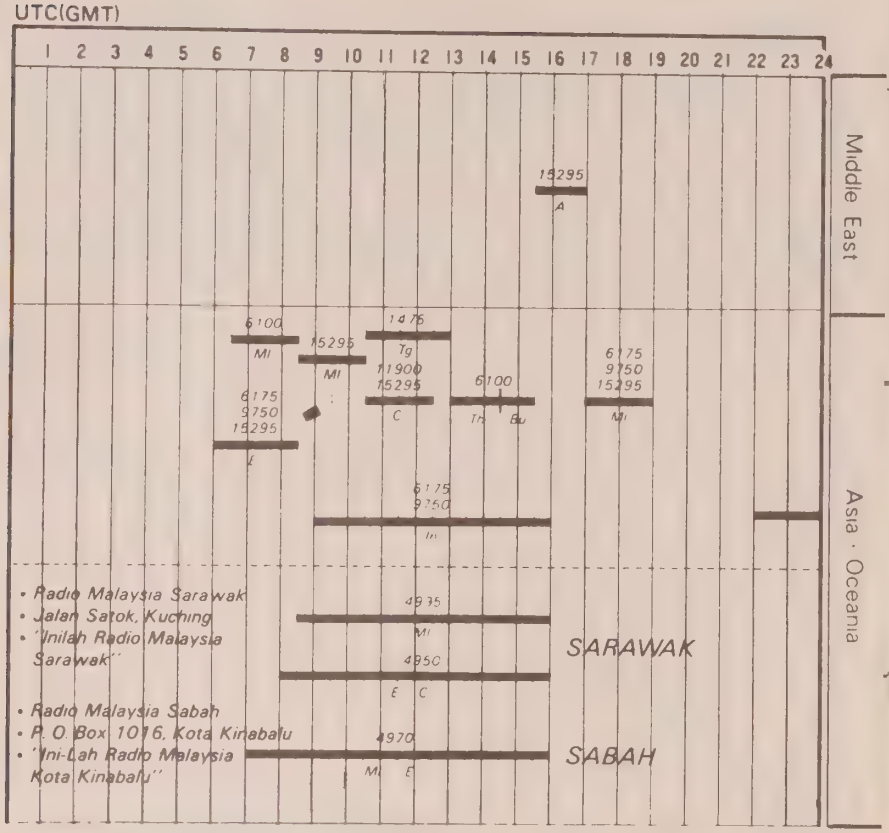
- Voice of Malaysia
- P.O. Box 1074, Kuala Lumpur
- "This is the Voice of Malaysia" "Ini-lah Suara Malaysia"

SARAWAK

- Radio Malaysia Sarawak

SABAH

- Radio Malaysia Sabah.

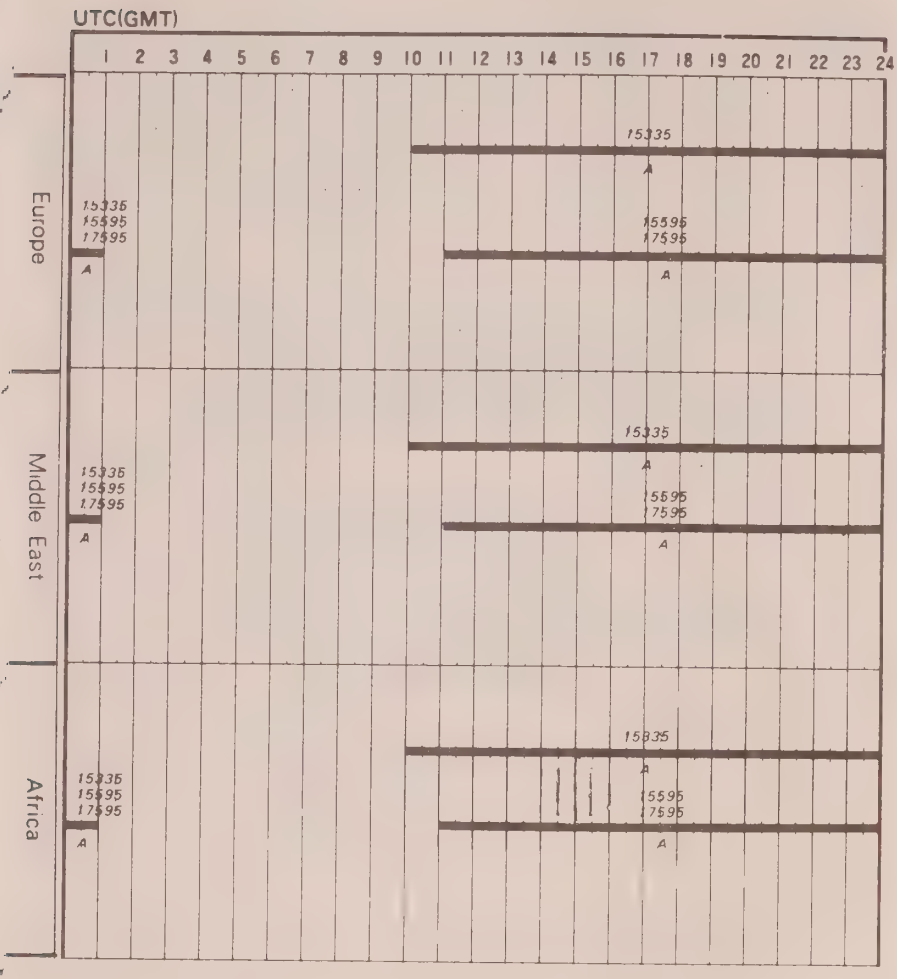


MALTA

- Radio Mediterran
- P.O. Box 17, Hamrun, Malta
- "This is Radio Mediterran, Malta Calling"

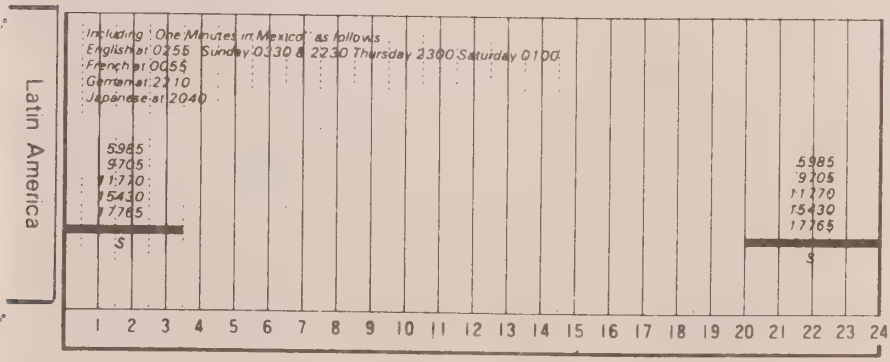
MOROCCO

- Radiodiffusion Television Marocaine
- 1, Rue El Brihi, Rabat.
- "This is the Moroccan Broadcasting and Television System, Rabat"



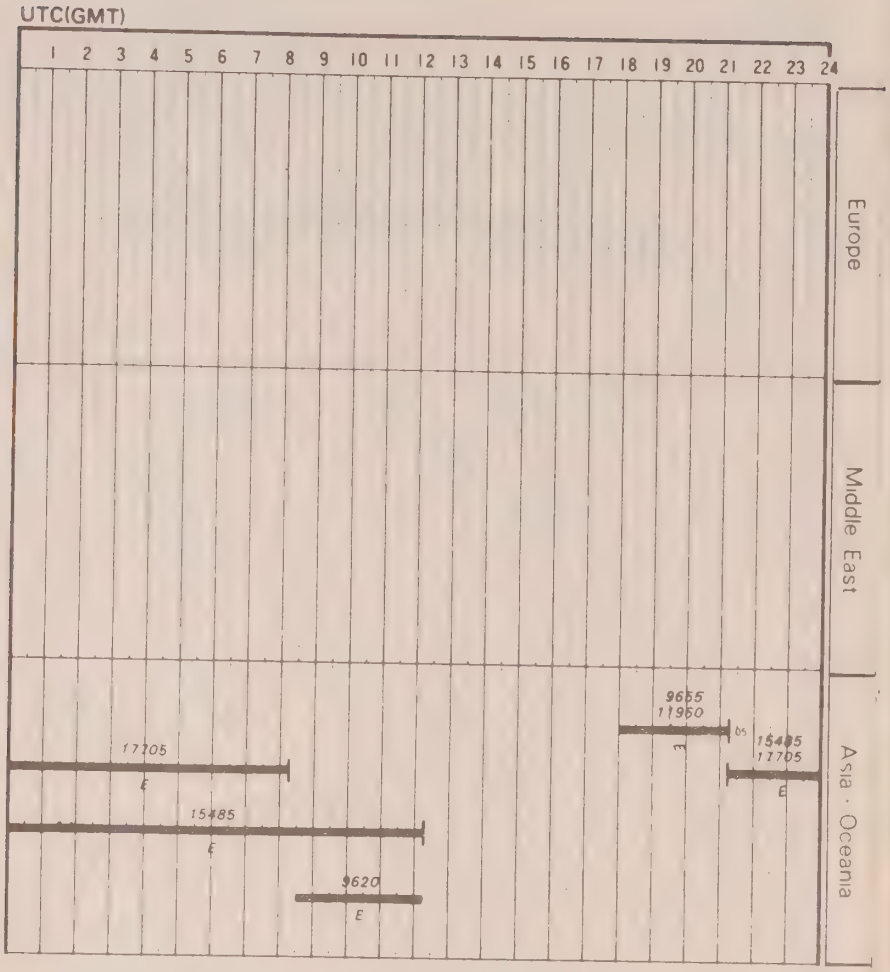
MEXICO

- Radio Mexico
- Apt 20-620, Mexico 20, DF.
- "XERMX Radio Mexico"



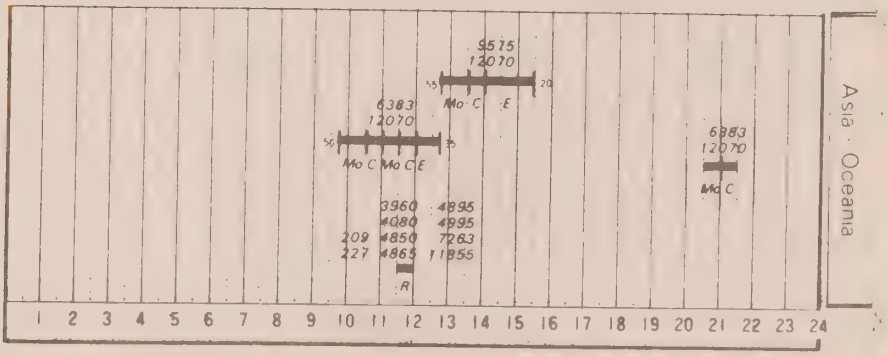
NEW ZEALAND

- Radio New Zealand
- P.O. Box 2092, Wellington.
- "This is Radio New Zealand"



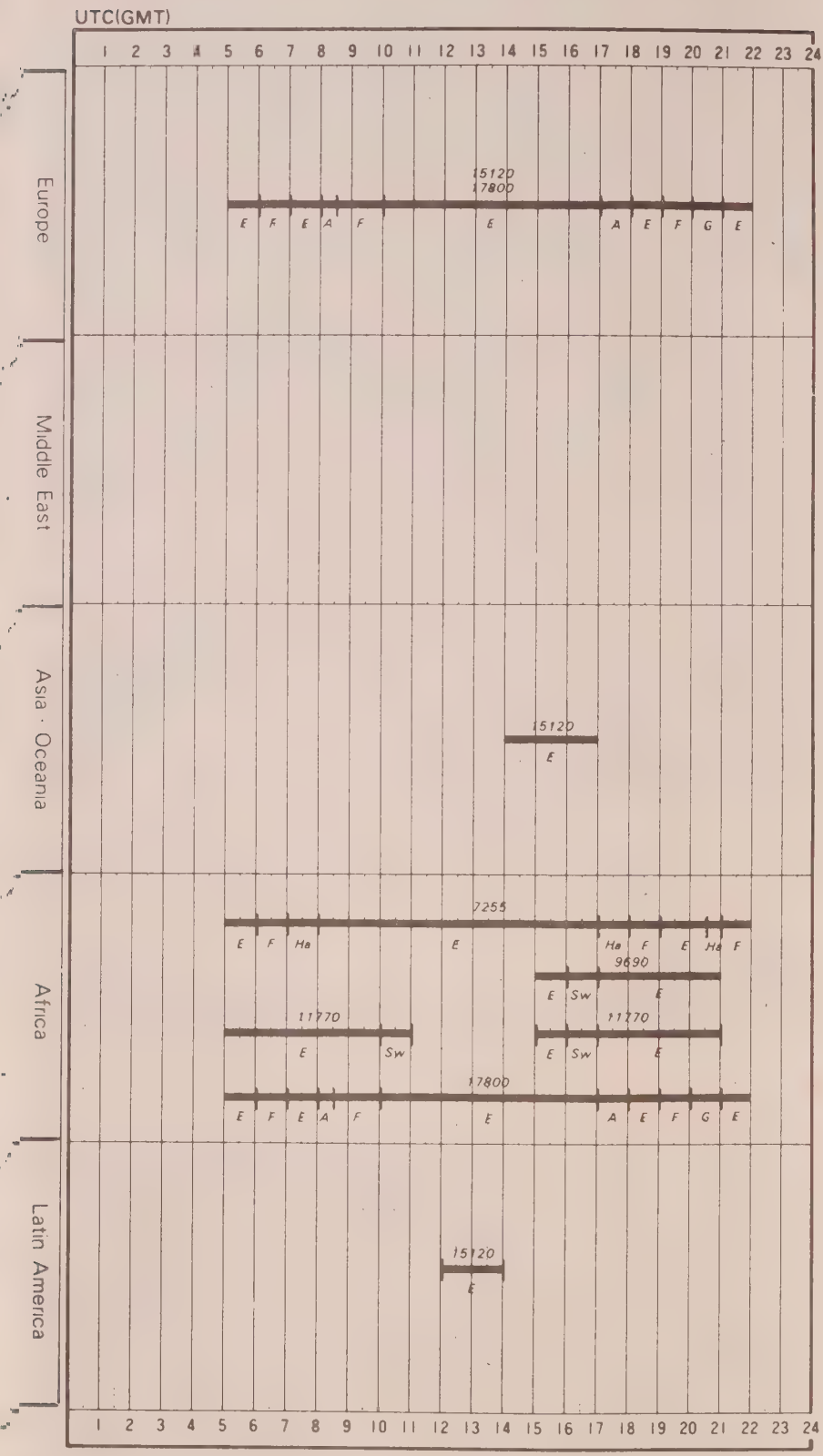
MONGOLIA

- Ulan Bator Radio
- C.P.O. Box 365, Ulan Bator.
- "This is Ulan Bator Calling" "Ankarari Ulanbatras Jarsj Baina"



NIGERIA

- Voice of Nigeria
- Lagos
- "This is the Voice of Nigeria, the International Service of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation"

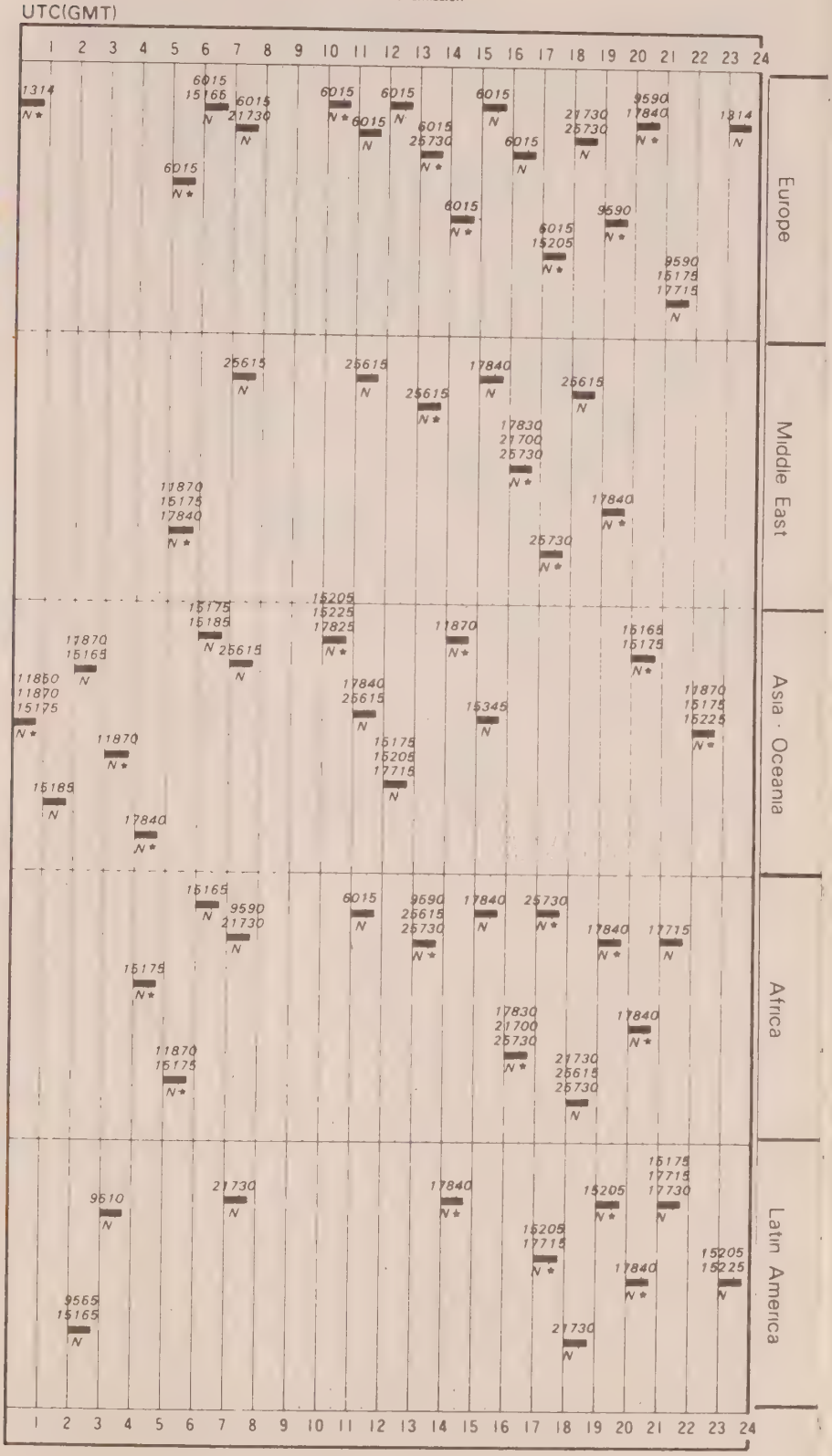


NORWAY

- Radio Norway • Bj. Bjornsons Plass 1, Oslo.
- "This is the Overseas Service of Radio Norway" "Dette er Norsk Rikskringkasting"

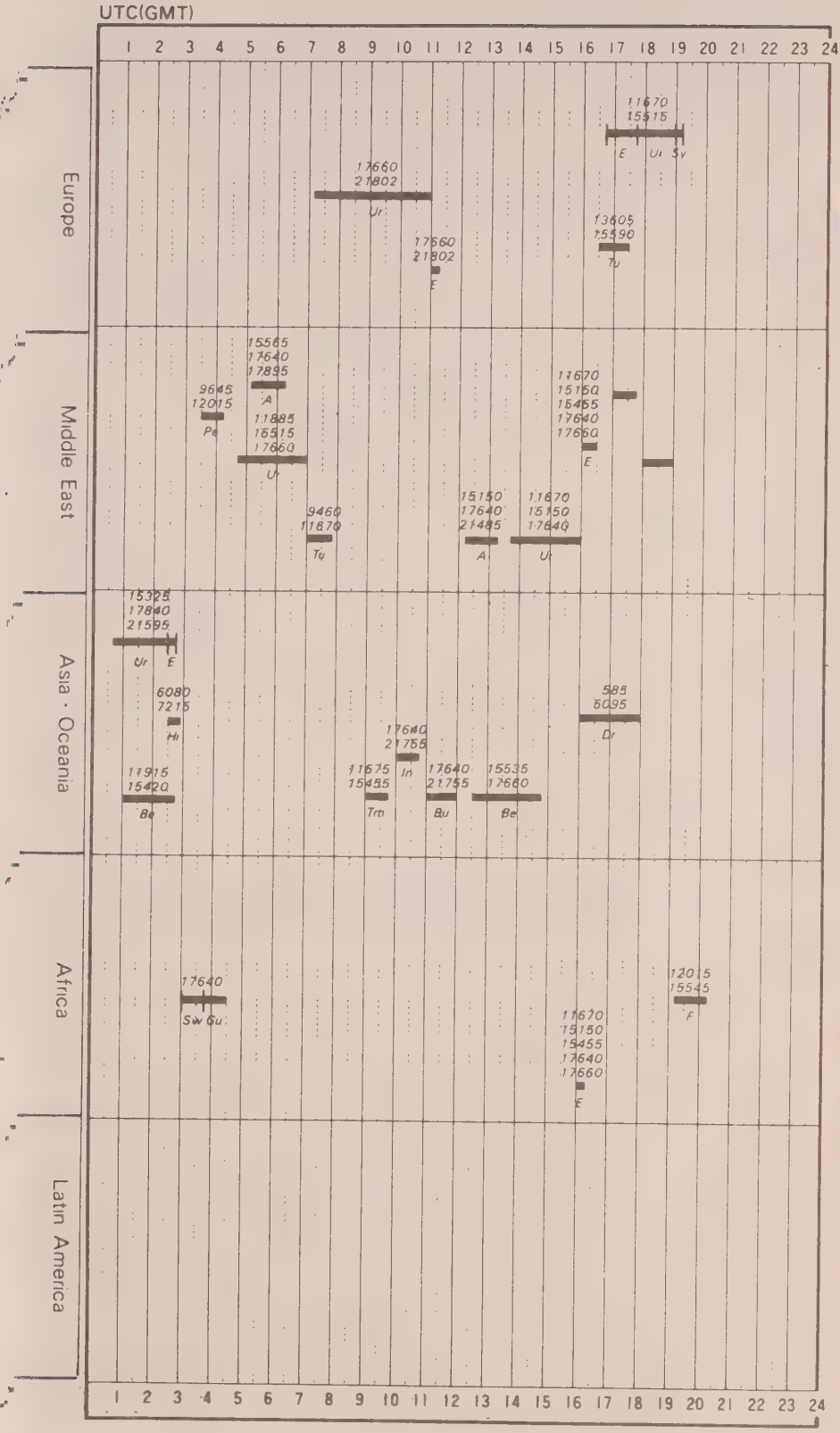
★Between 10:00 on Sunday and 05:45 on Monday.
In English for 30 minutes at the beginning of each transmission
Between 10:00 on Monday and 05:45 on Tuesday
In Spanish for 5 minutes toward the end of each transmission

UTC(GMT)



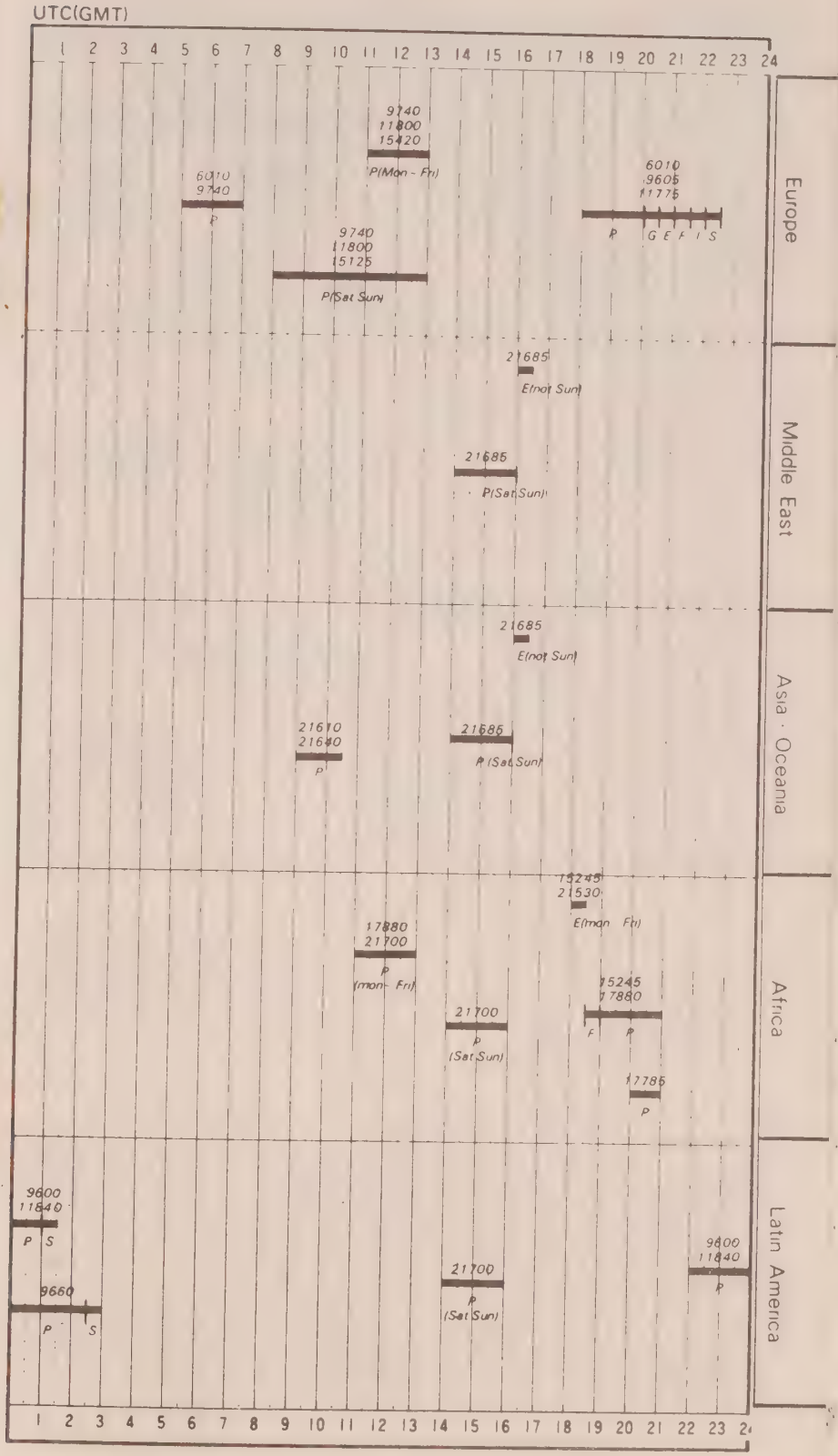
PAKISTAN

- Radio Pakistan
- P.O. Box 443, Karachi.
- "This is Radio Pakistan"



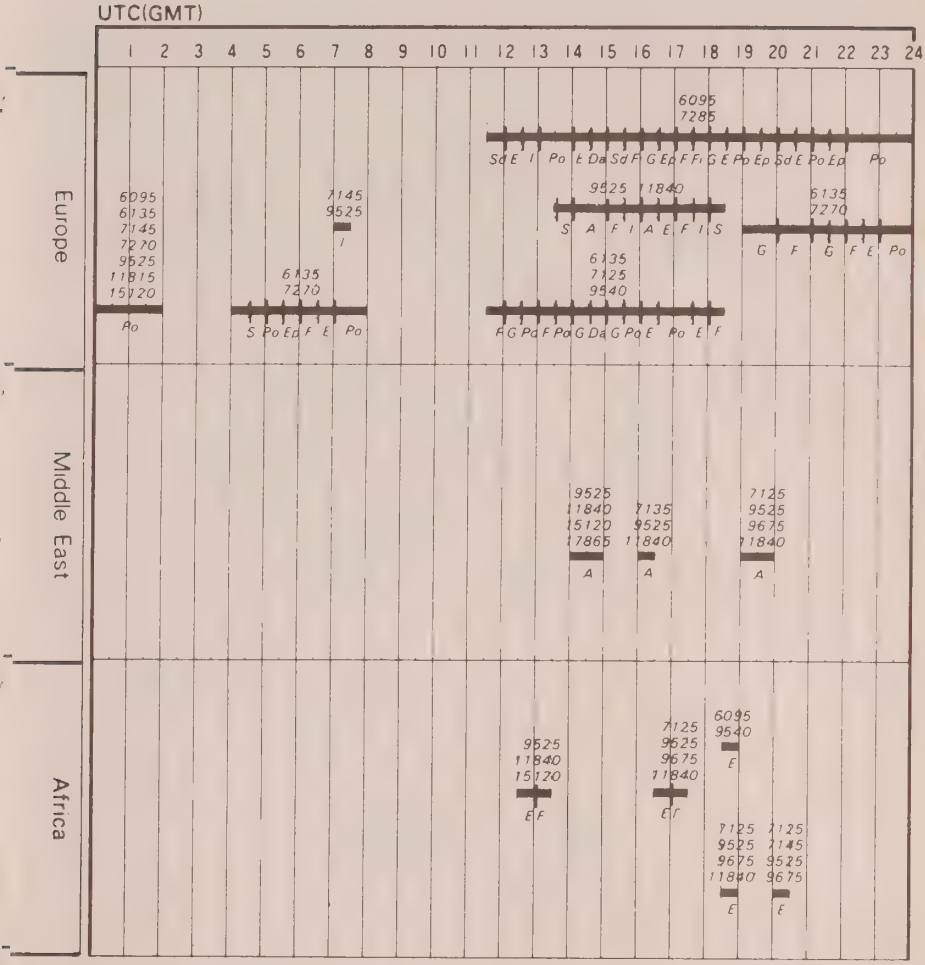
PORTUGAL

- Radio Portugal
- Rua do Quelhas 21, Lisboa 2.
- "This is Radio Portugal, speaking to you from Lisbon" "Aqui Lisboa Servico Ultramarino de Emissora Nacional"



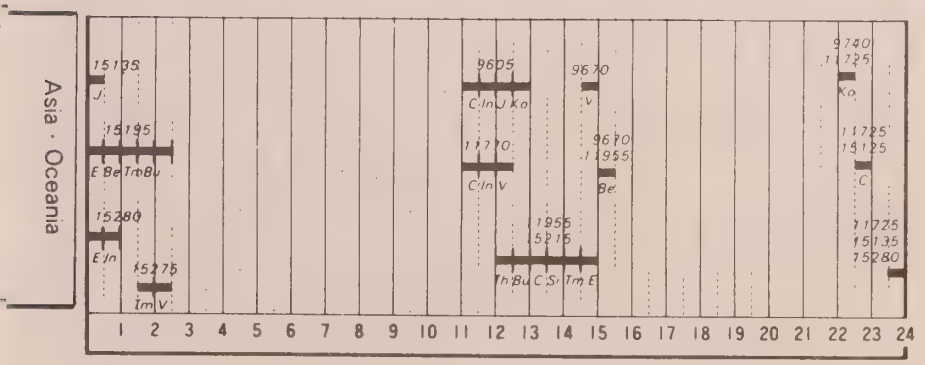
POLAND

- Radio Polonia
- Al Niepodleglosci 75/77, Warsaw
- "This is Warsaw calling" "Tu Polsk ie Radio Warsawa"



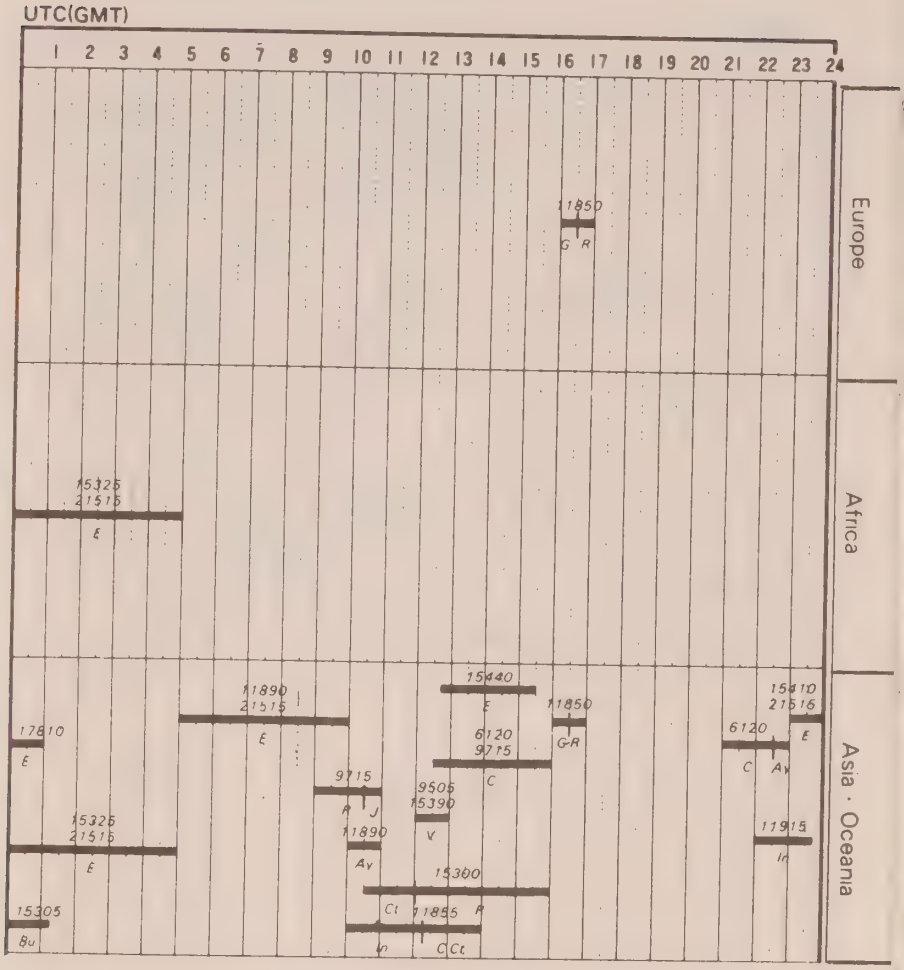
PHILIPPINES

- Radio Veritas Asia
- P.O. Box 939, Manila.
- "This is Radio Veritas Asia"



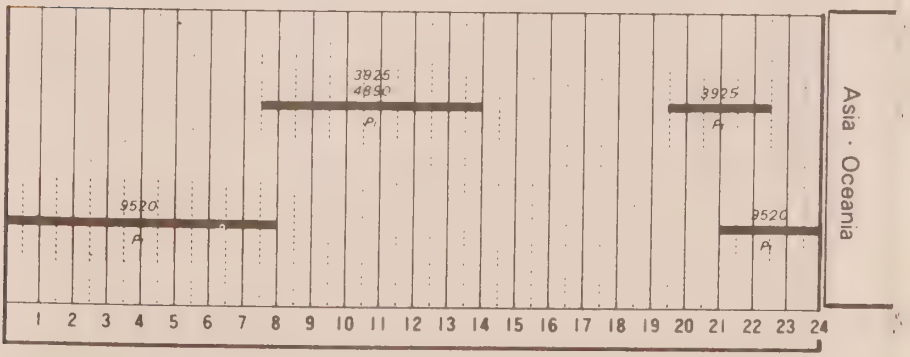
PHILIPPINES

- Far East Broadcasting Company (FEBC)
- Box 2041, Manila
- "This is Manila calling, the English Service of the FEBC"



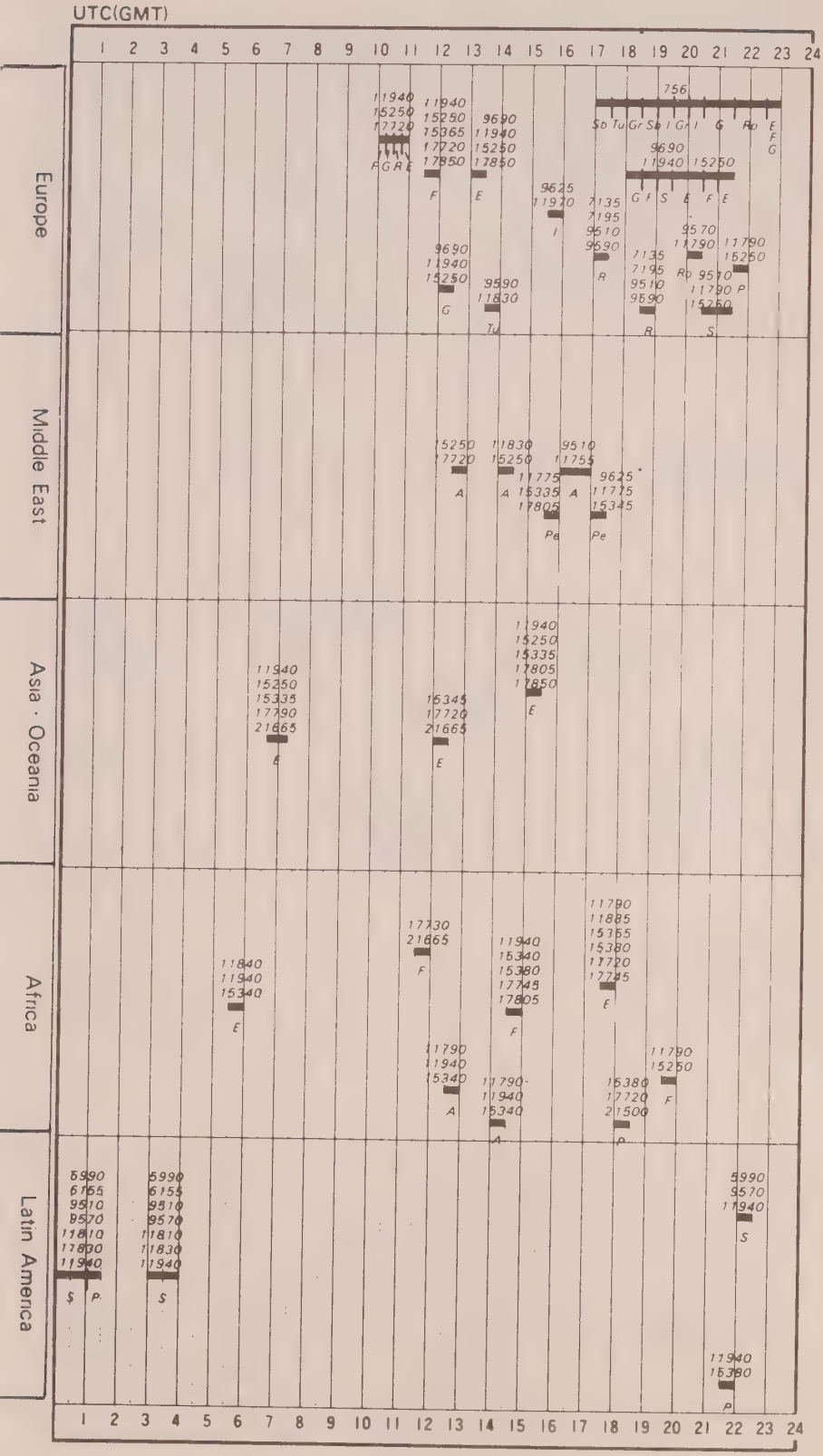
PAPUA NEWGUINEA

- National Broadcasting Commission (NBC)
- Box 1359, Boroko
- "This is National Radio"



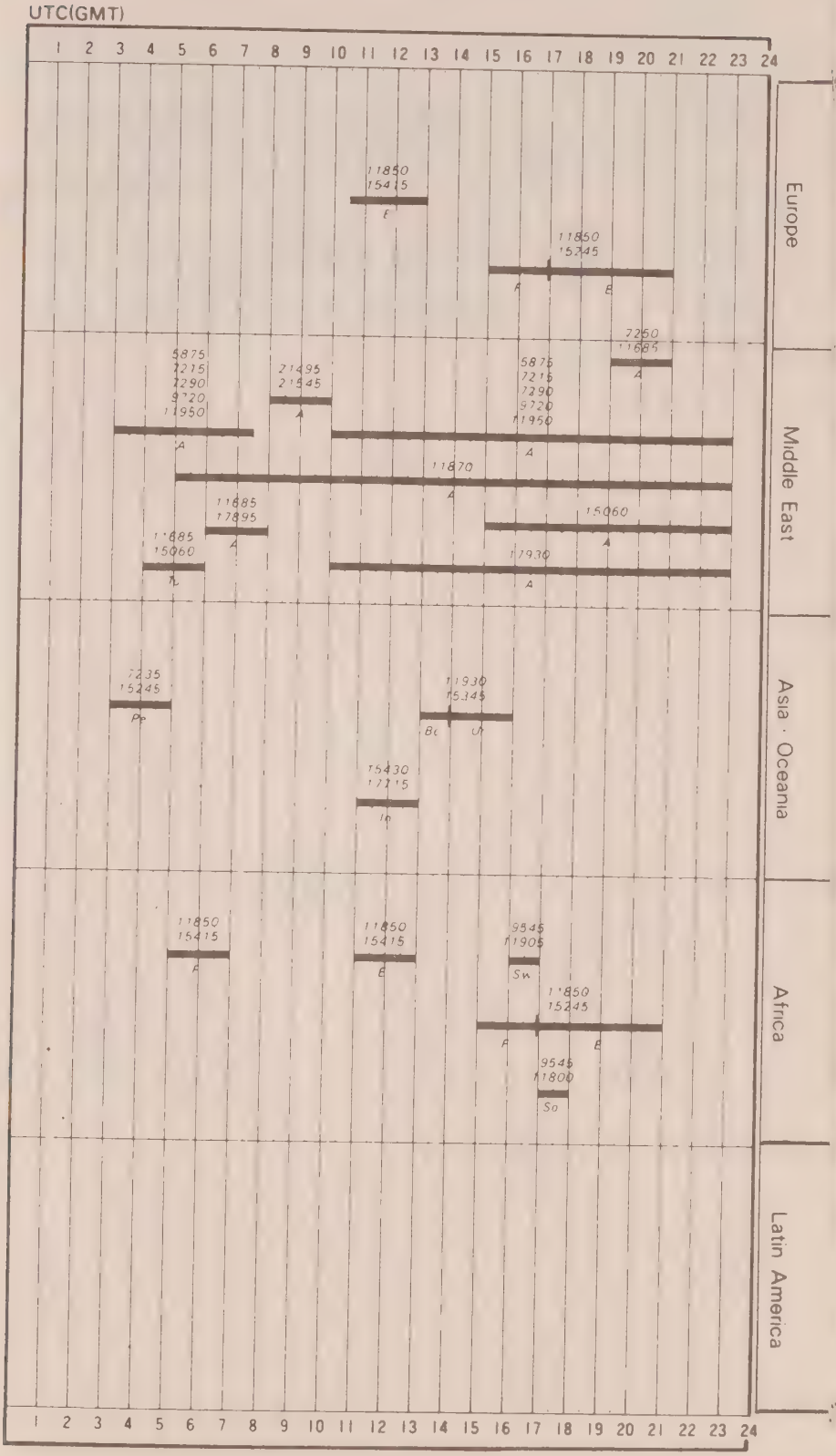
ROMANIA

- Radio Bucharest
- P.O. Box 111, Bucharest.
- "This is Bucharest calling" "You are turned to Radio Bucharest"



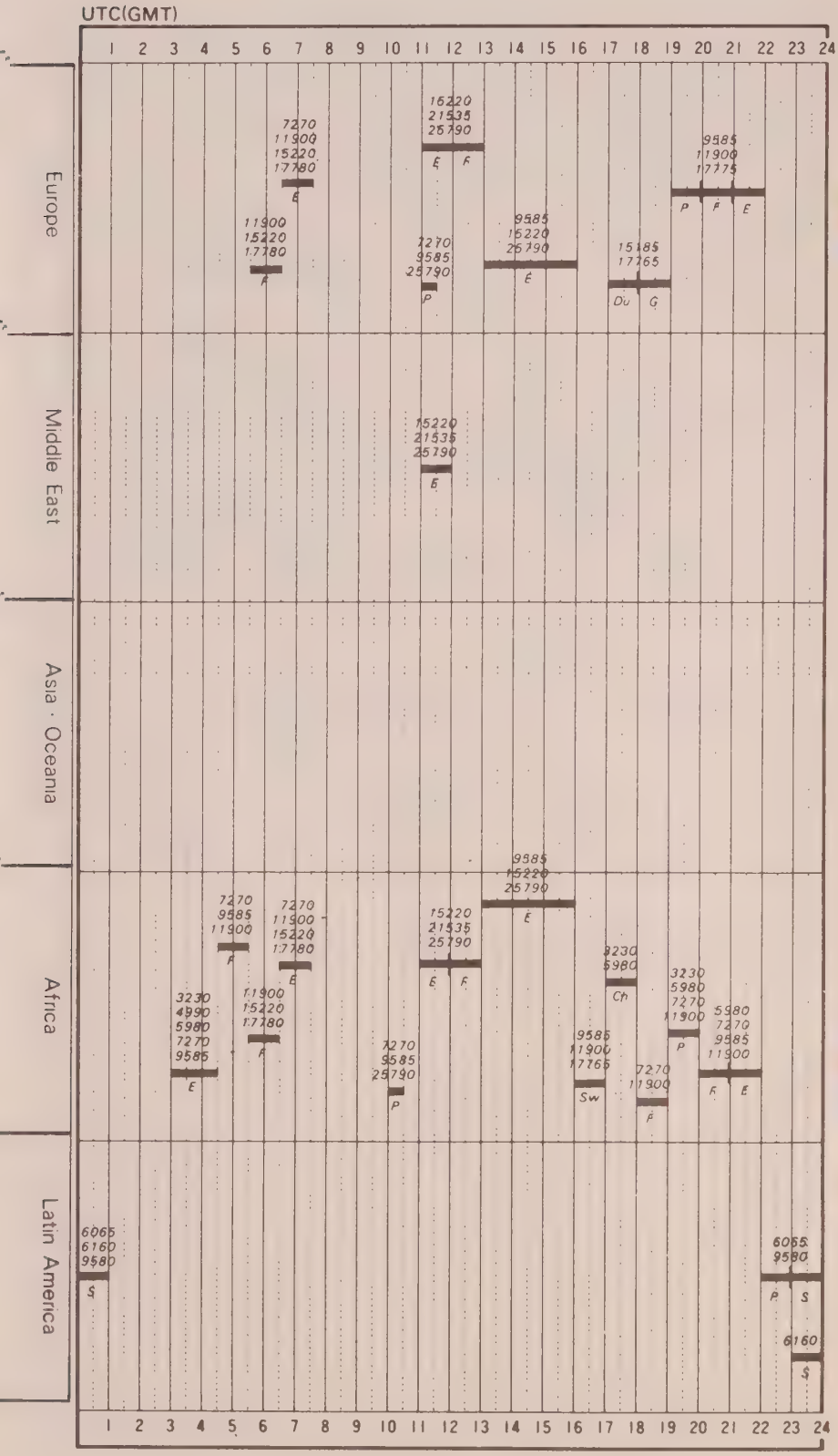
SAUDI ARABIA

- Broadcasting Service of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Riyadh..
- "This is the Broadcasting Service of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia"
  "Al-ithaa' t'ill Mamlakah t'ill Arabiyah al Saudiyah min ar riyahd



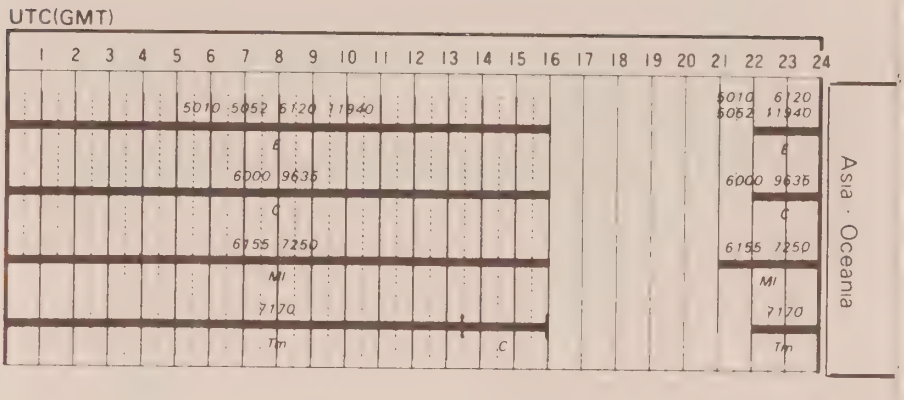
SOUTH AFRICA

- Voice of South Africa (Radio RSA)
- P.O. Box 4559, Johannesburg.
- "This is Radio RSA, the Voice of South Africa, calling from Johannesburg"



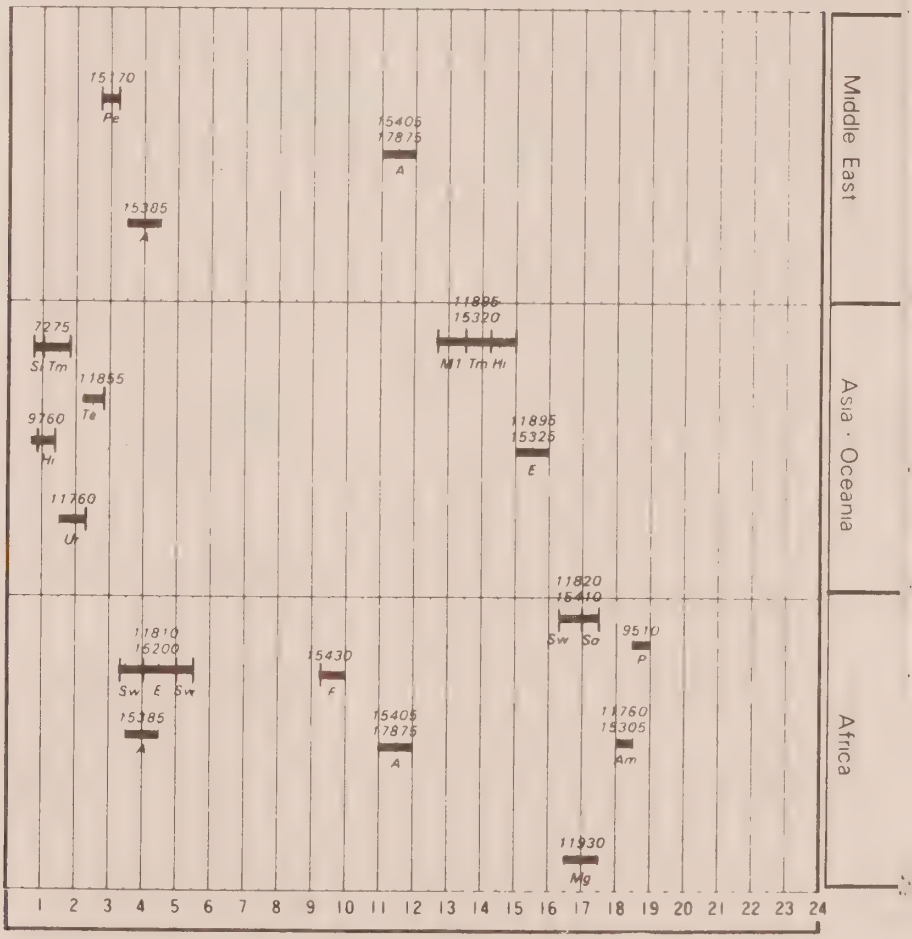
SINGAPORE

- Singapore Broadcasting Corporation
- P.O. Box 1902, Singapore
- "This is Singapore Broadcasting Corporation"



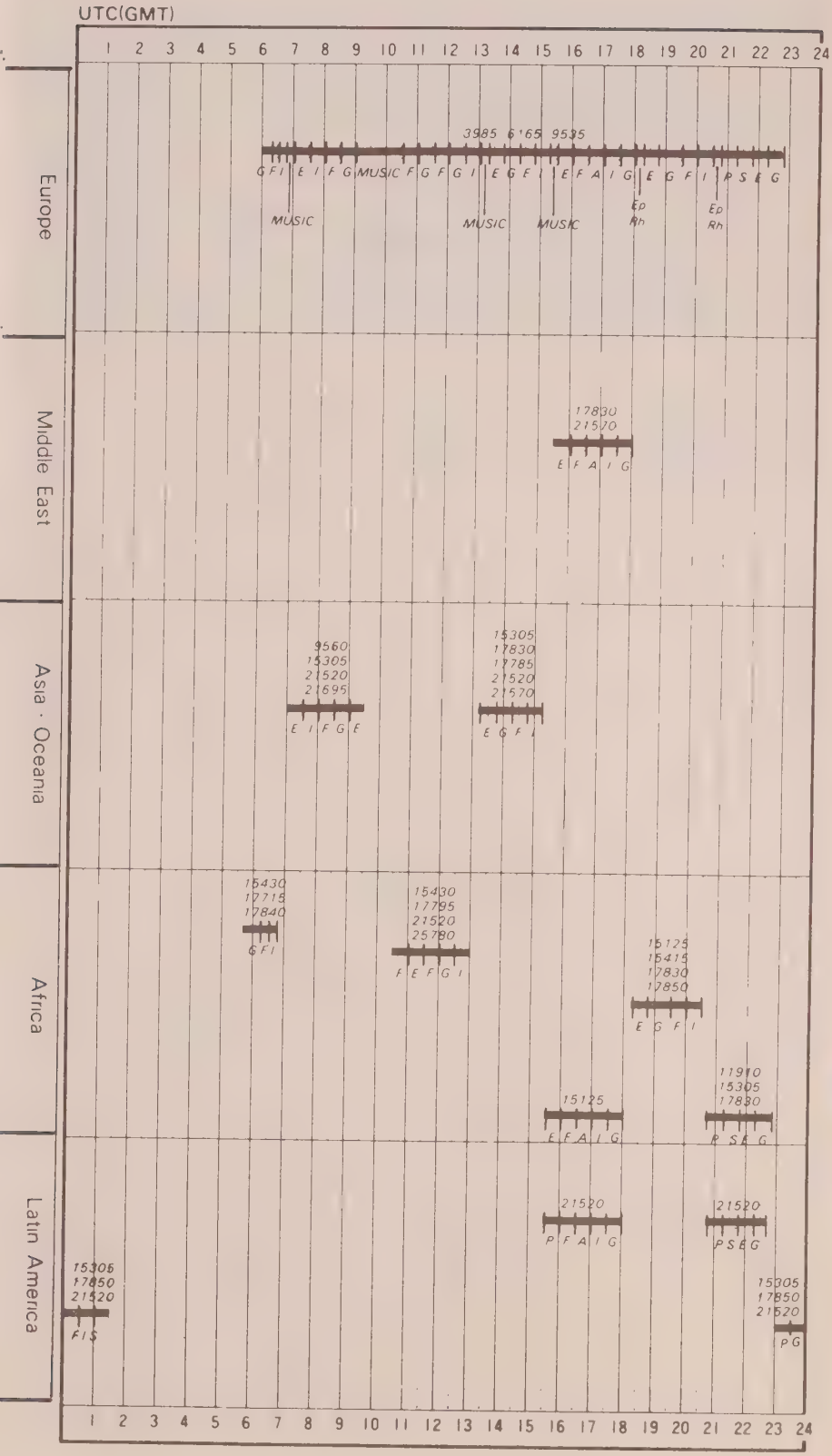
SEYCHELLES

- Far East Broadcasting Association (FEBA)
- Box 234 Mahé
- "This is FEBA, Seychelles"



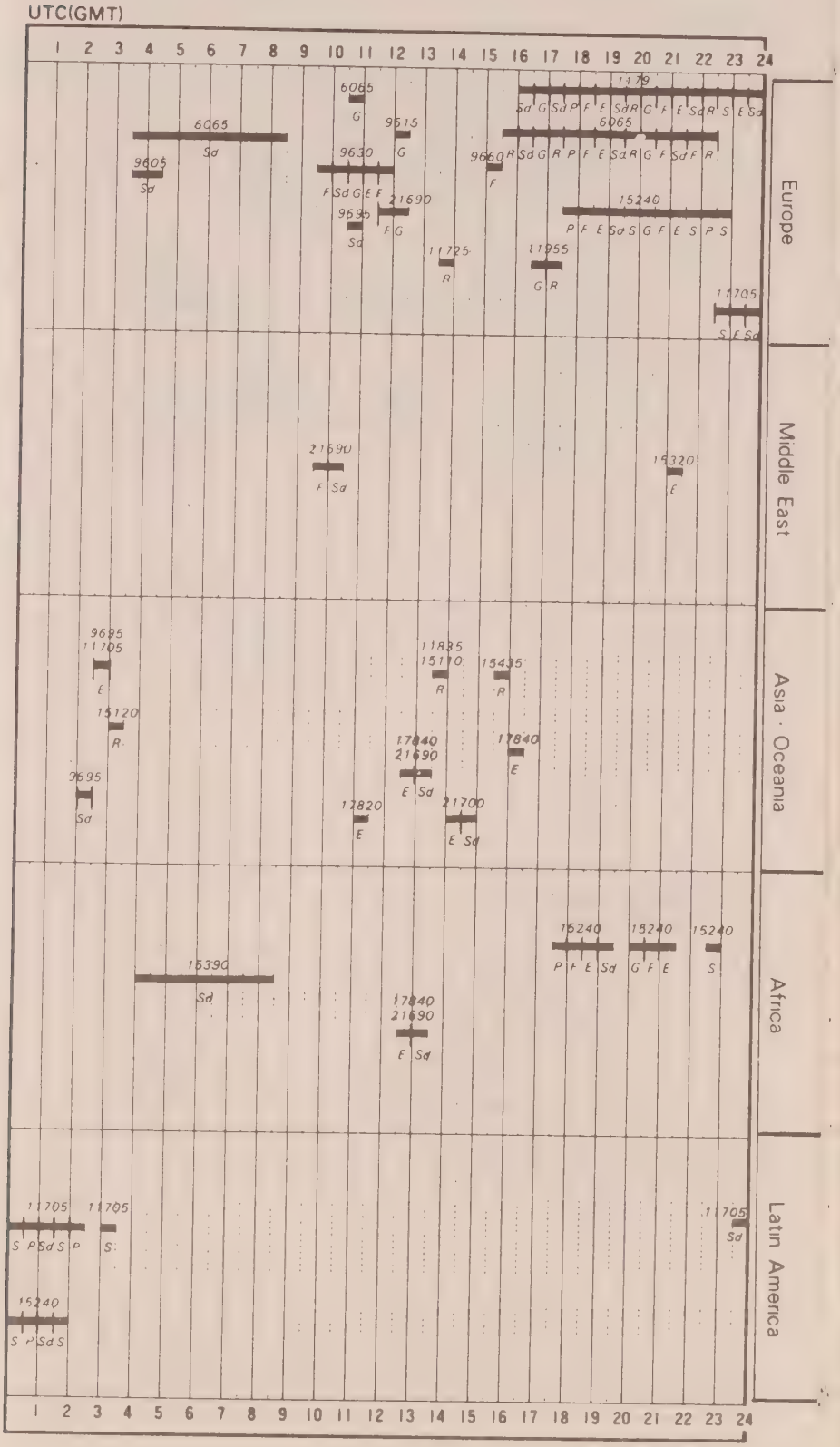
SWITZERLAND

- Swiss Radio International
- Giacomettistrasse 1, CH-3000, Bern 15.
- "This is Swiss Radio International"



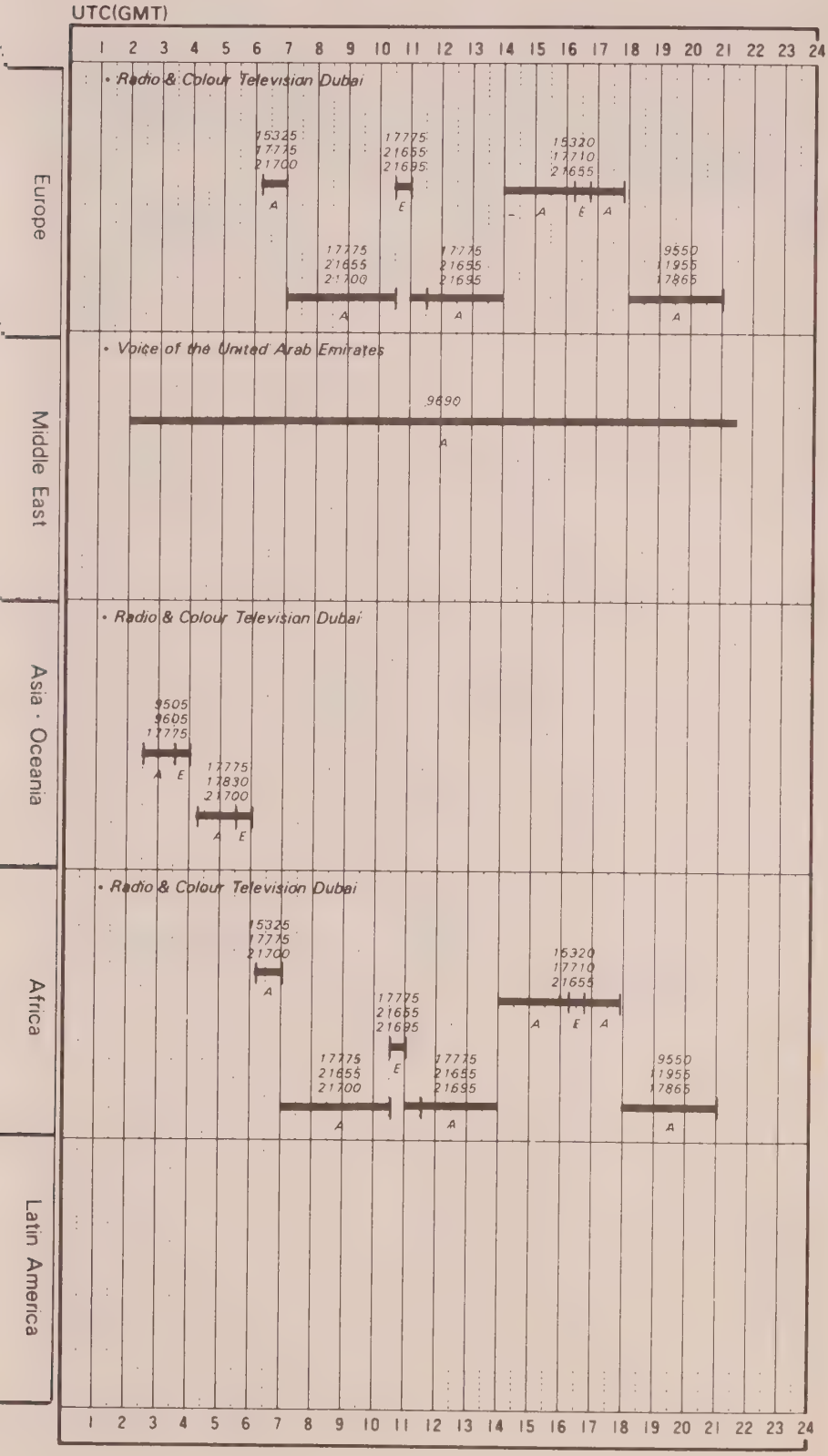
SWEDEN

- Radio Sweden.
- S-10510, Stockholm.
- "This is Radio Sweden" "Utlandsprogrammet, Sveriges Radio"



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

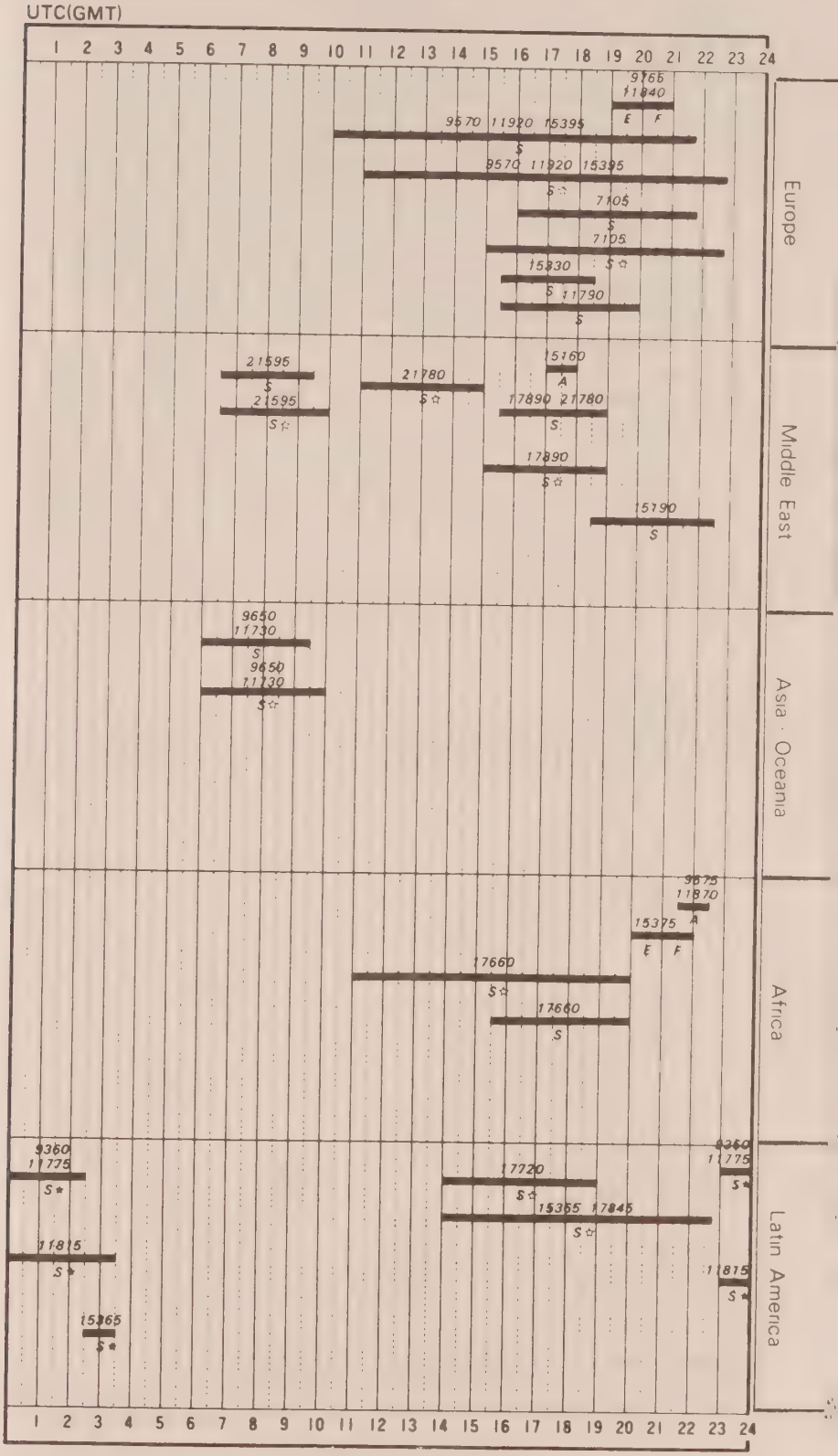
- Voice of the United Arad Emirates
- P.O. Box 637, Abu Dhabi.
- Al-Ithaa t'ill Mamlakah t'ill Arabiyah al Saudiyah min
- Radio & Colour Television Dubai
- P.O. Box 1695. Dubai
- "This is United Arab Emirates Radio in Dubai"



SPAIN

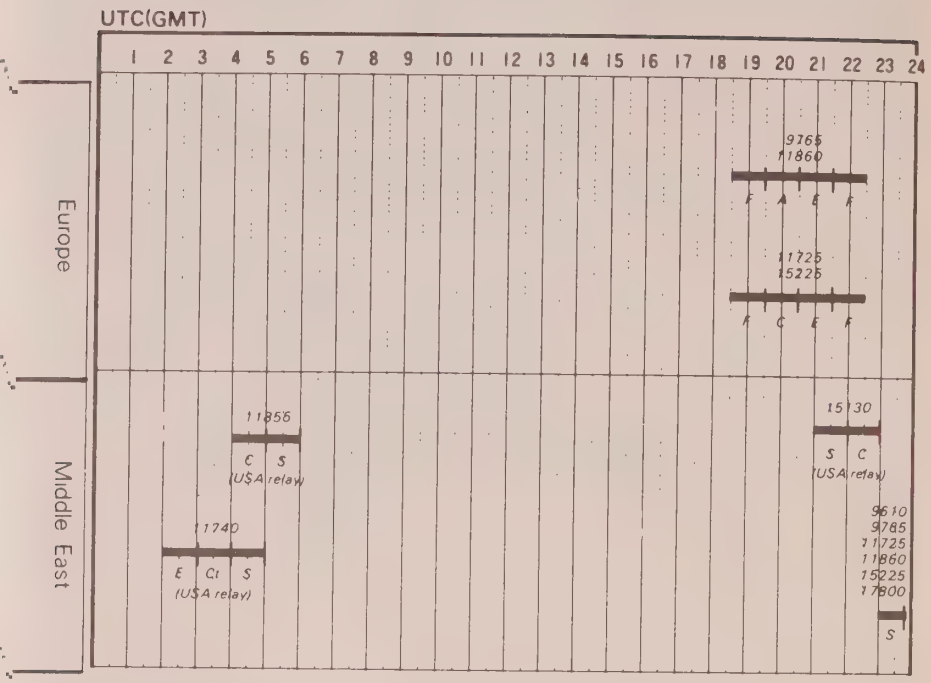
- Radio Exterior de España
- Aptdo (P.O. Box) 150039, Madrid-24.
- "This is the Spanish Foreign Radio" "Transmite Radio Exterior de Espana desde sus estudios en Madrid"

☆ marks which mean Sundays only, others week days. ★ Everyday



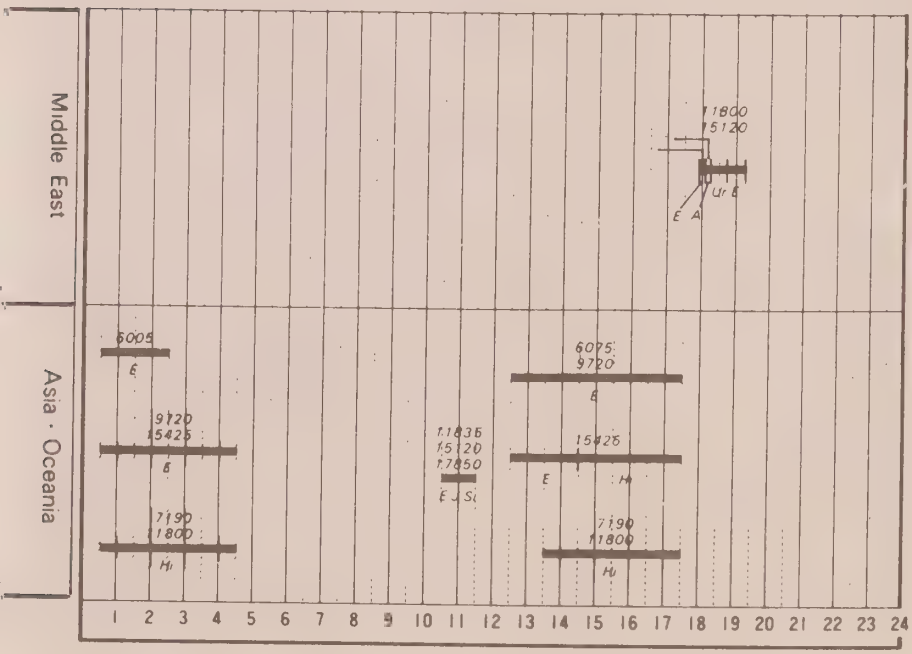
TAIWAN

- Voice of Free China



SRI LANKA

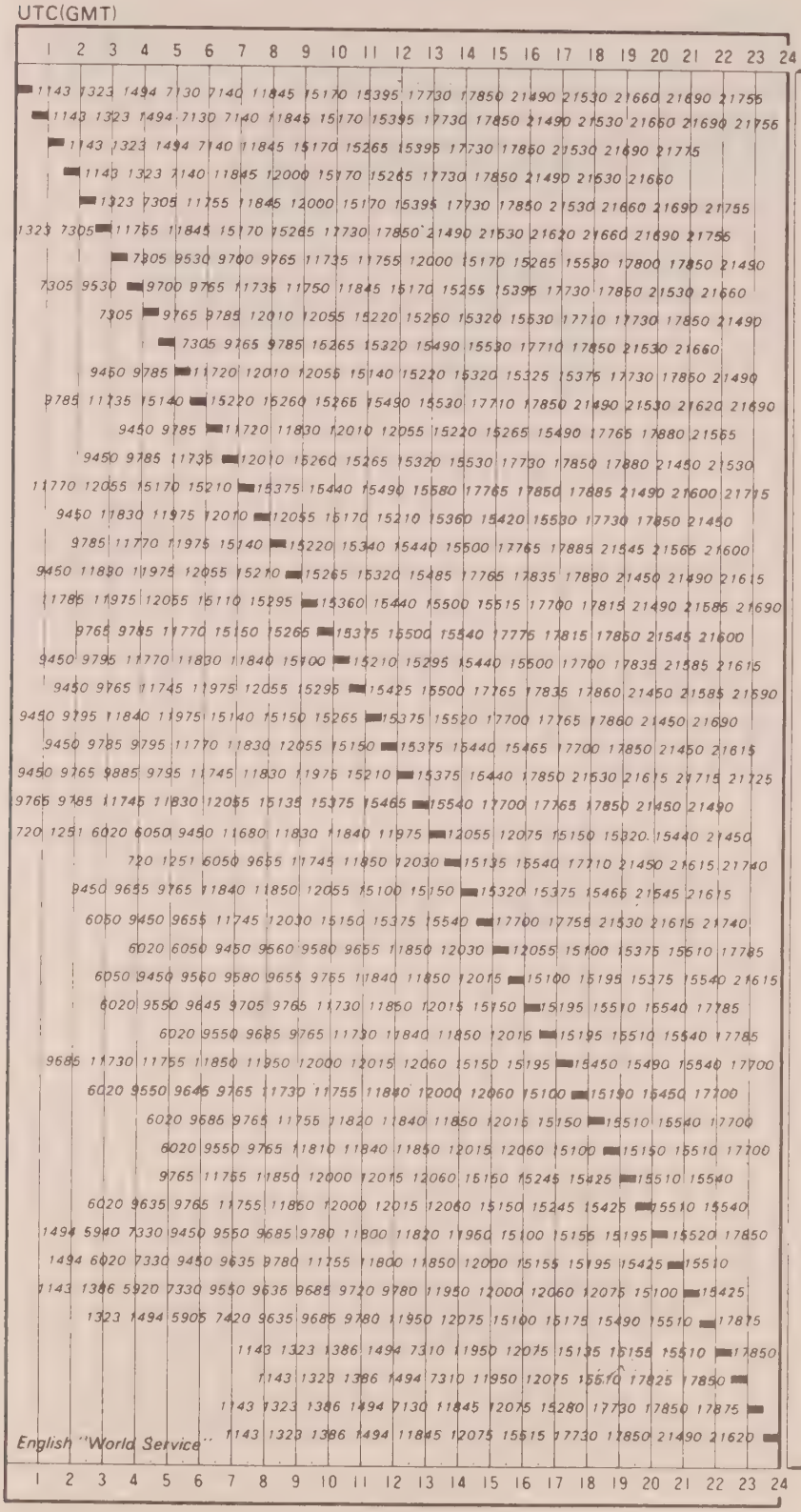
- Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation
- P.O. Box 574, Torrington Square, Colombo 7
- "This is the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation" "Me Sri Lanka Guwan Vidulil"



UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC(USSR)

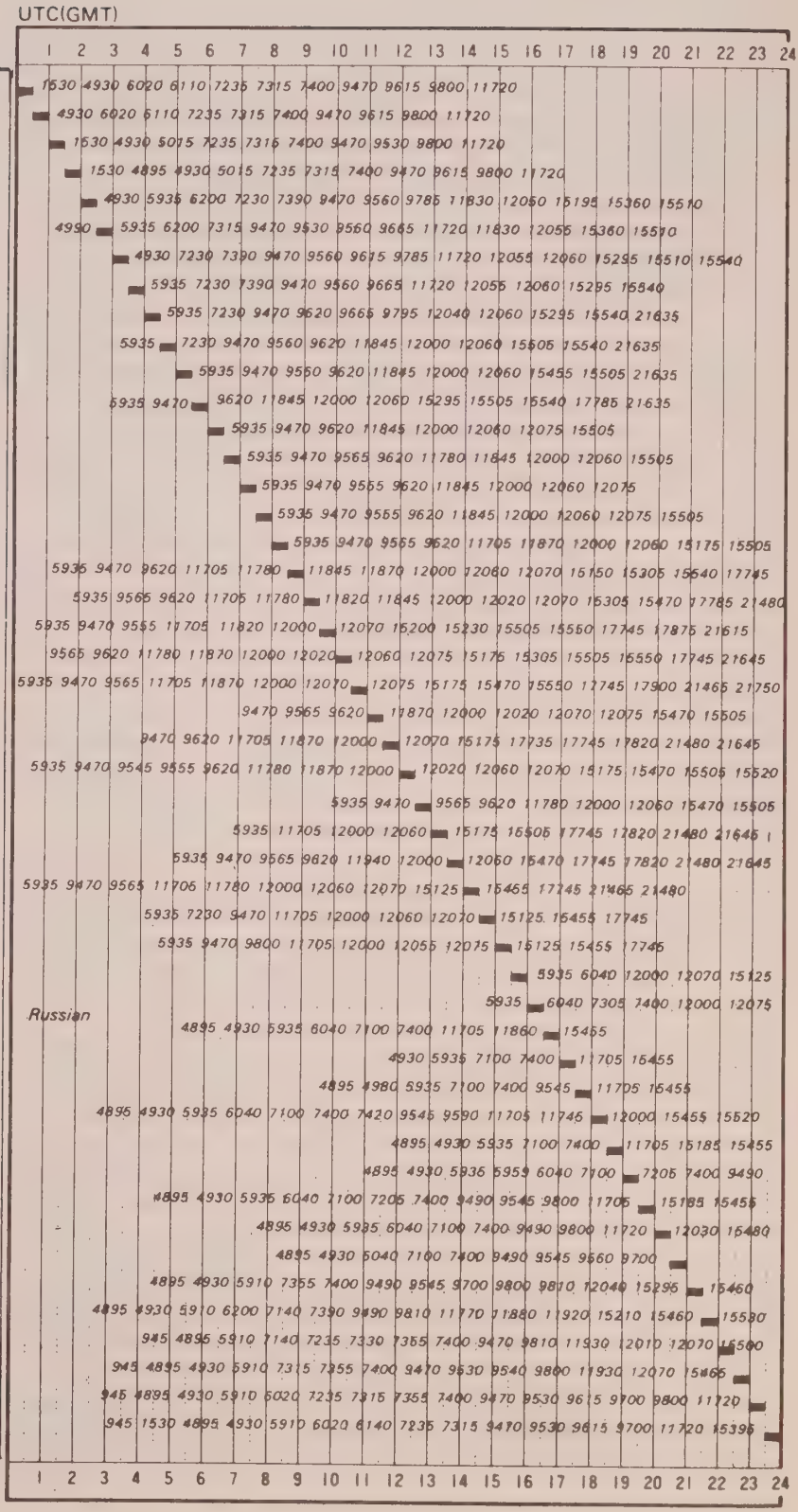
- Radio Moscow
- Piatnitskaja ulitza 25, Moscow.
- "This is Radio Moscow" "Govorit Moskva"

UTC(GMT)



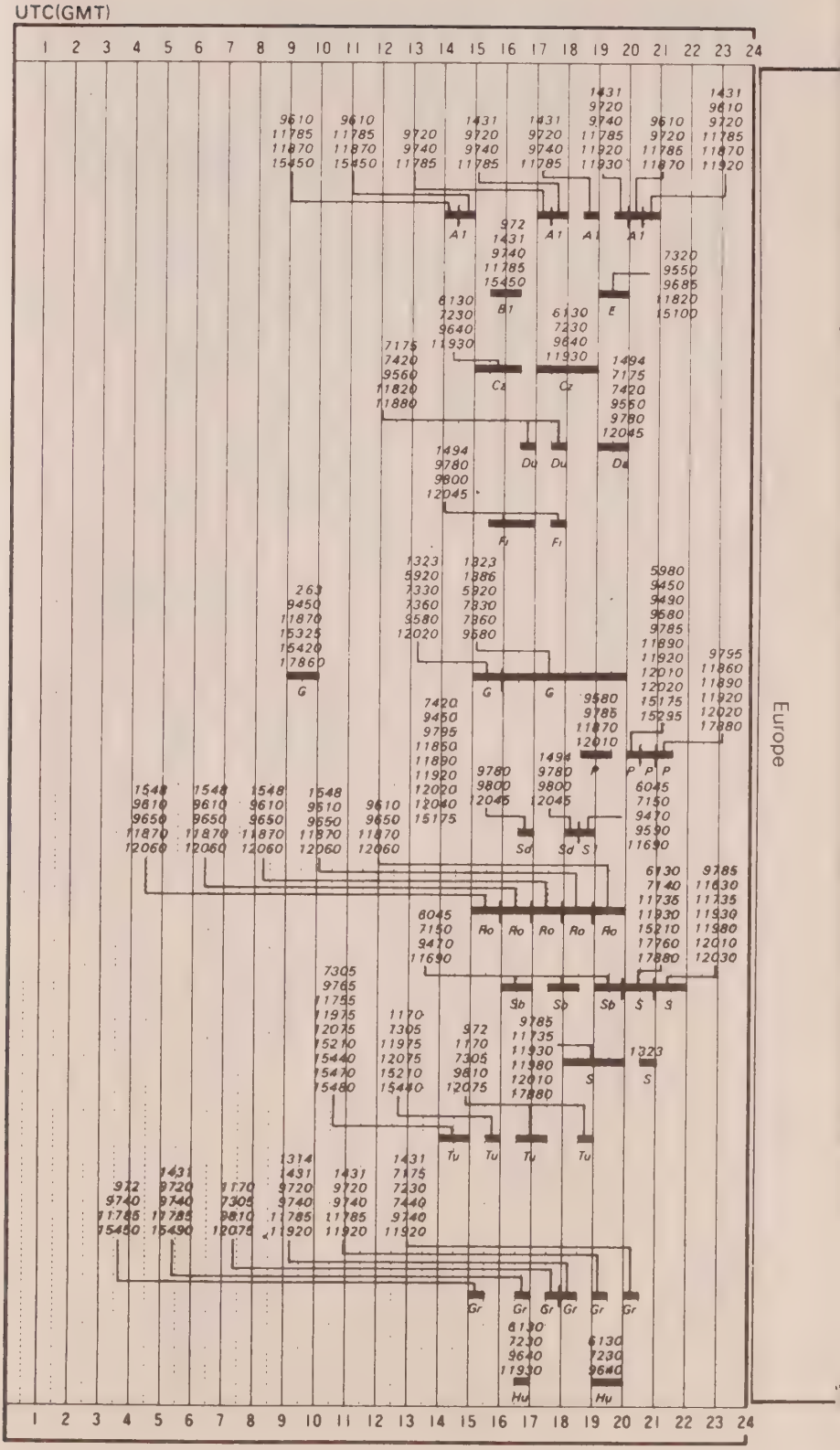
USSR

• Radio Moscow



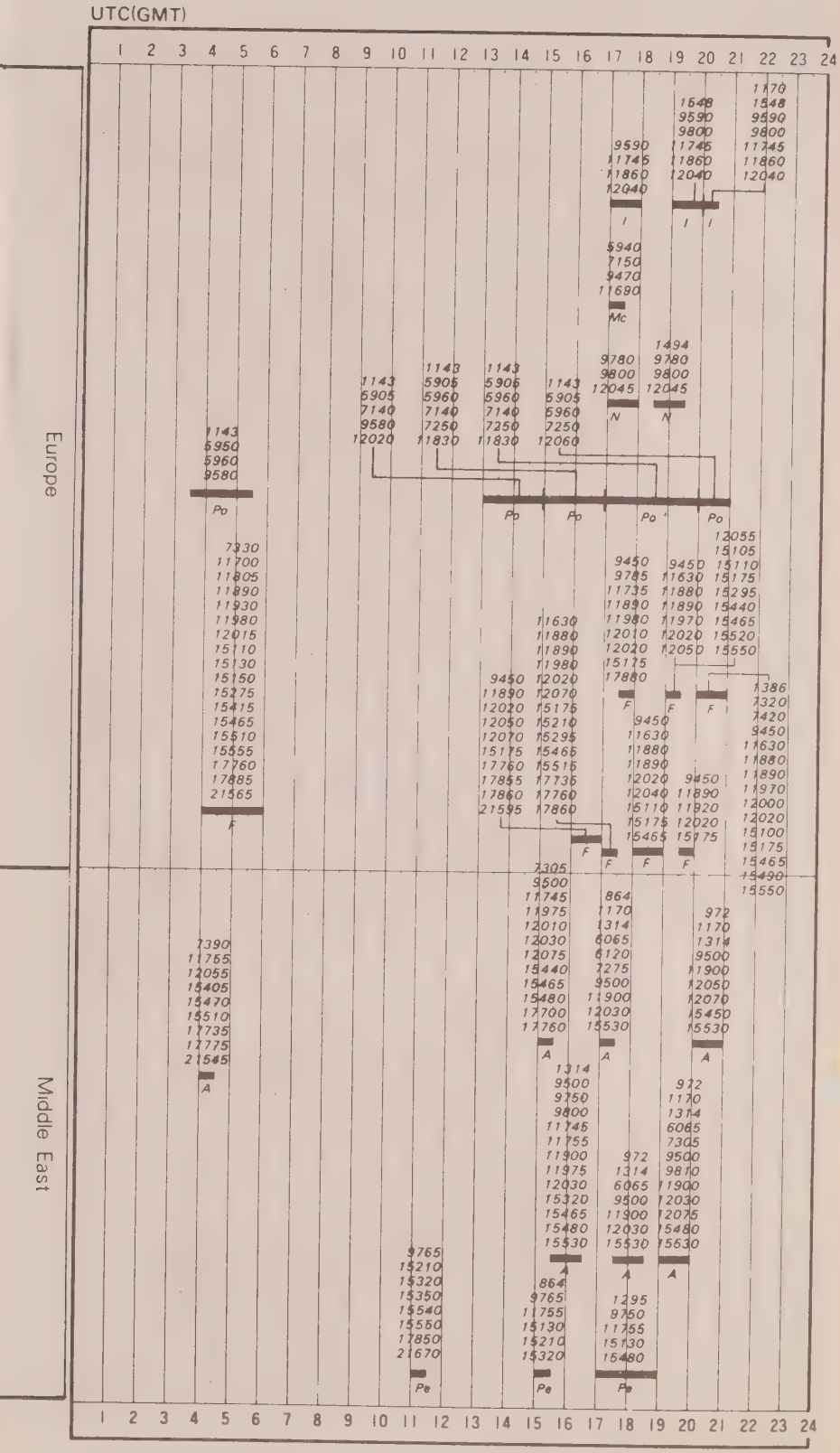
USSR

• Radio Moscow



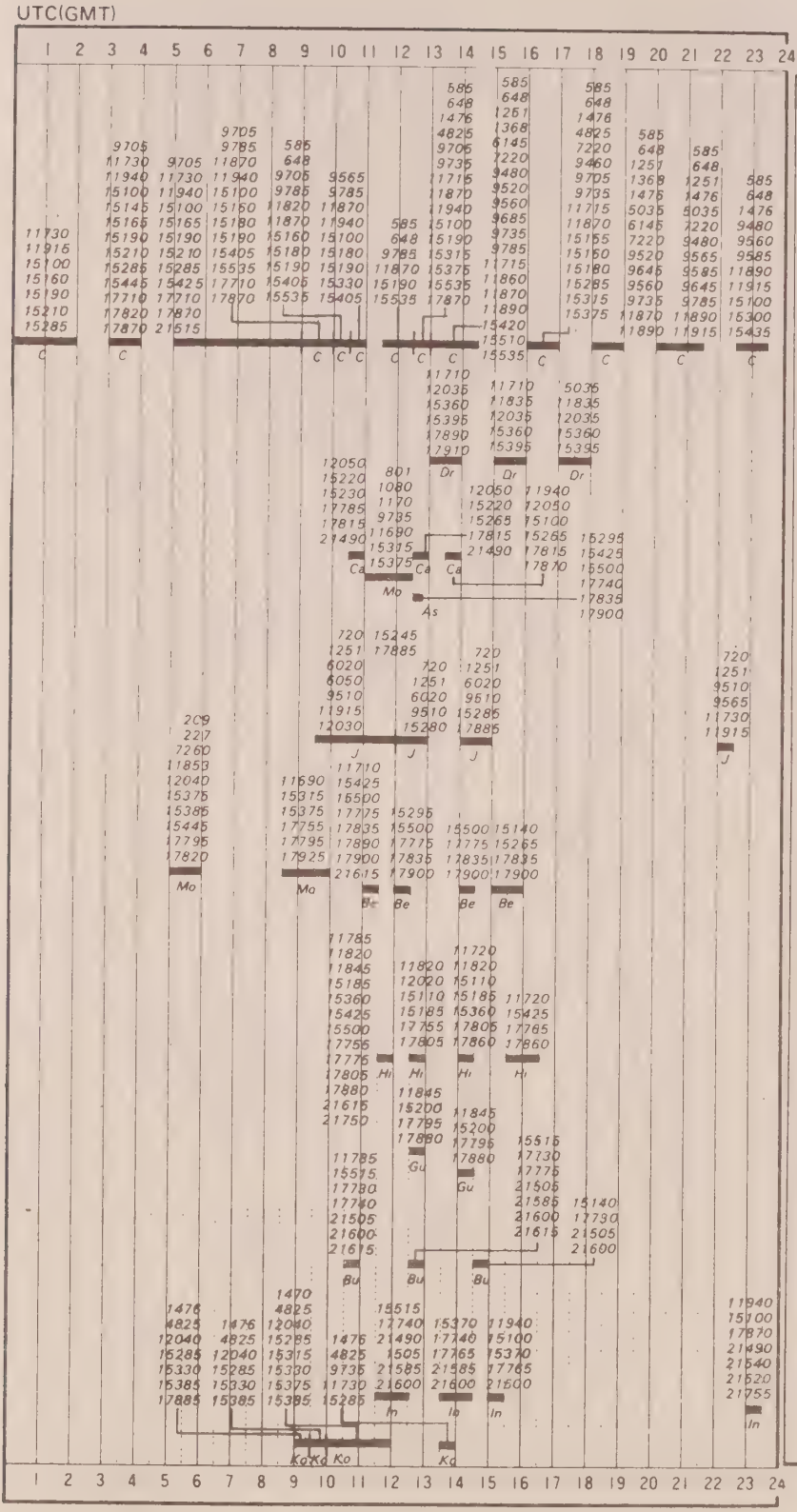
USSR

● Radio Moscow



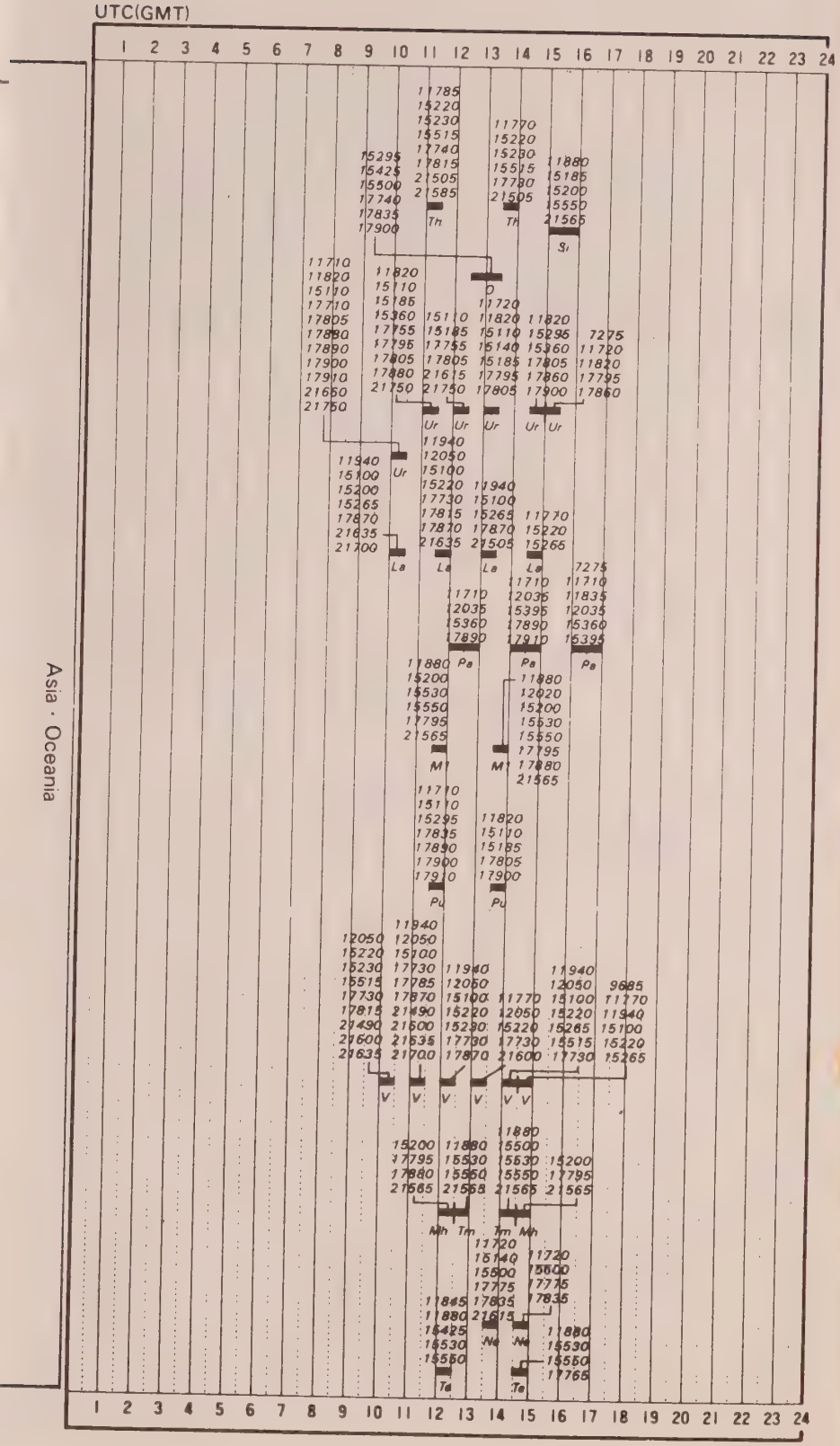
USSR

● Radio Moscow



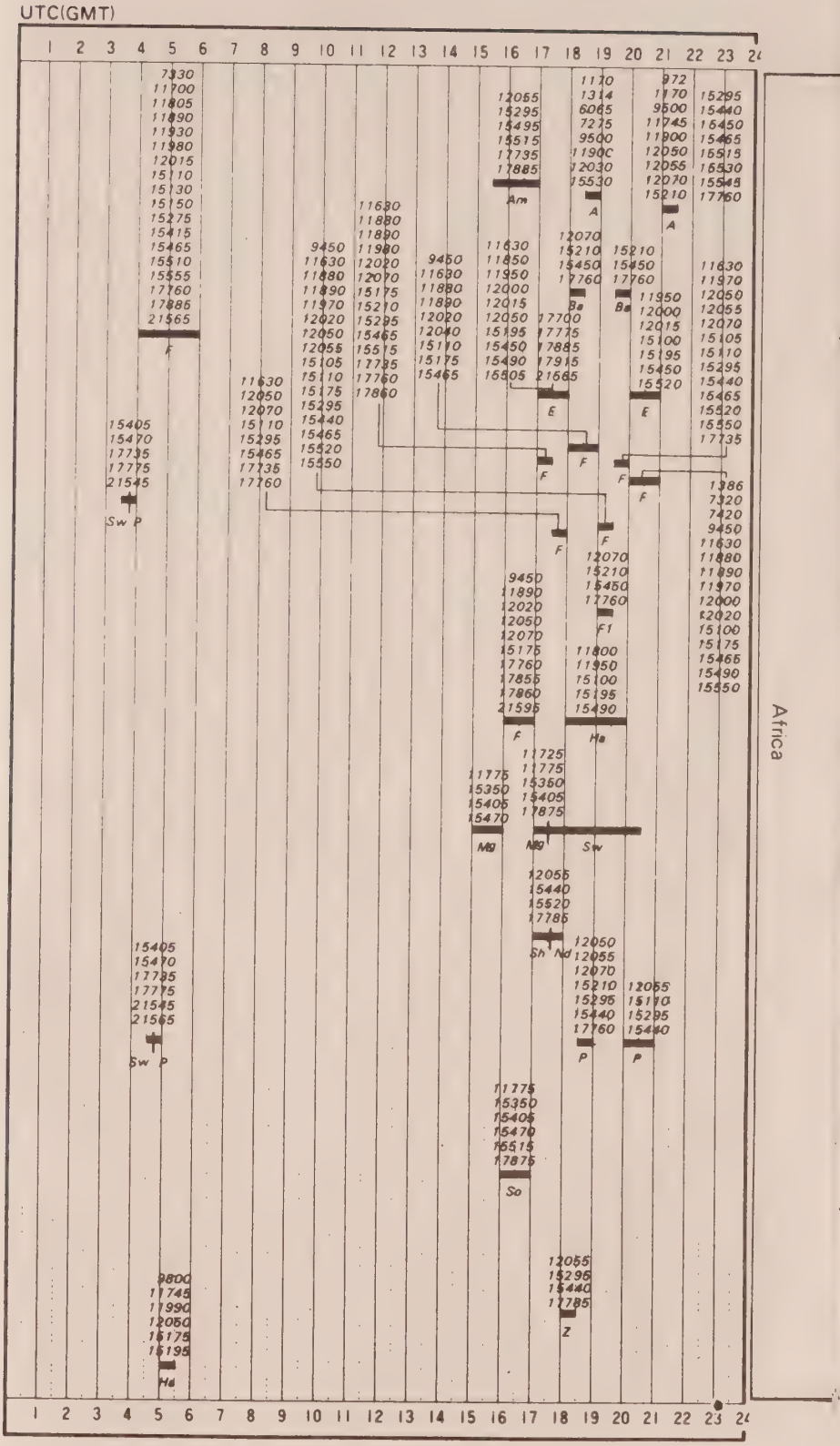
USSR

• Radio Moscow



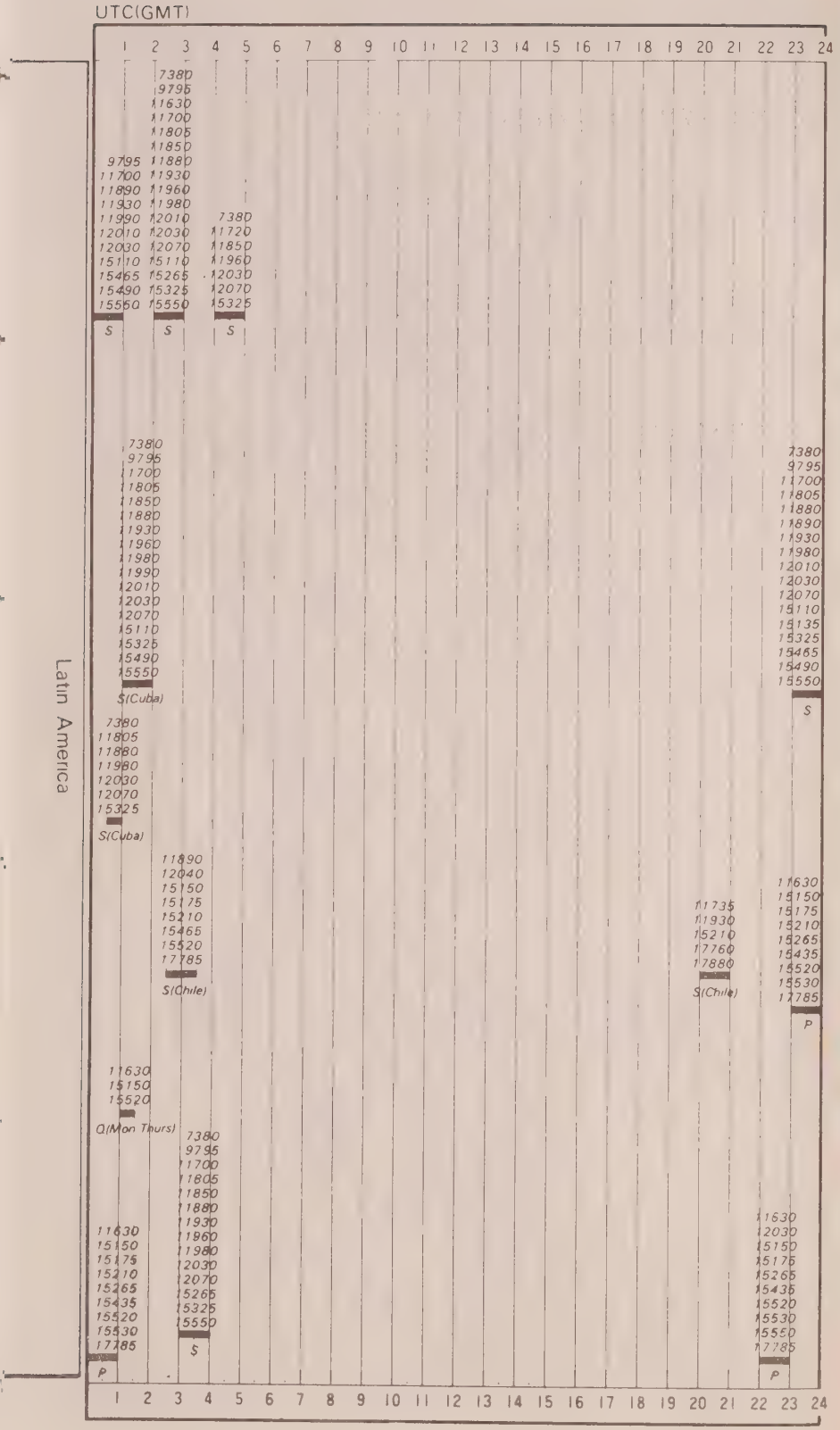
USSR

• Radio Moscow



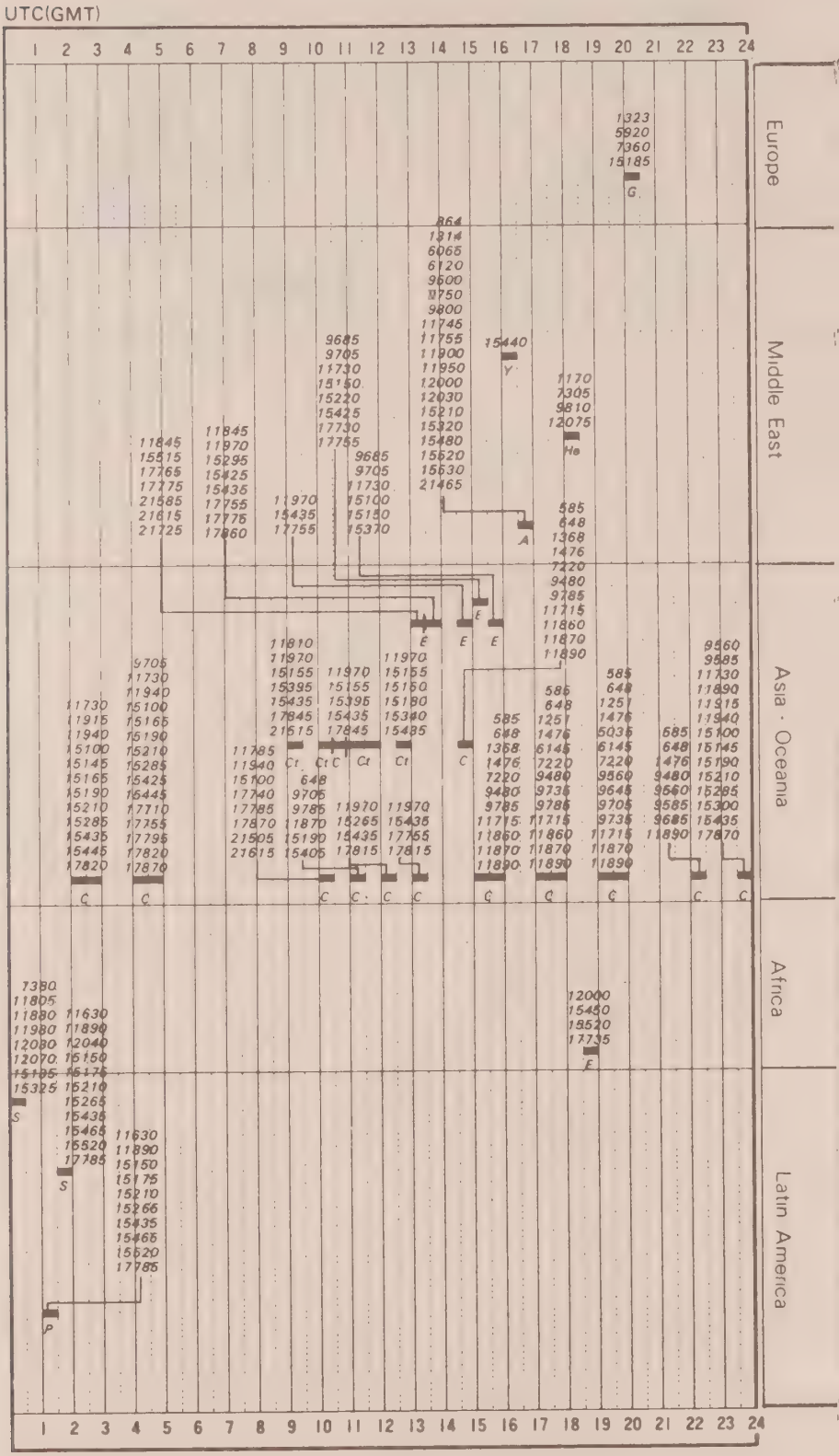
USSR

• Radio Moscow



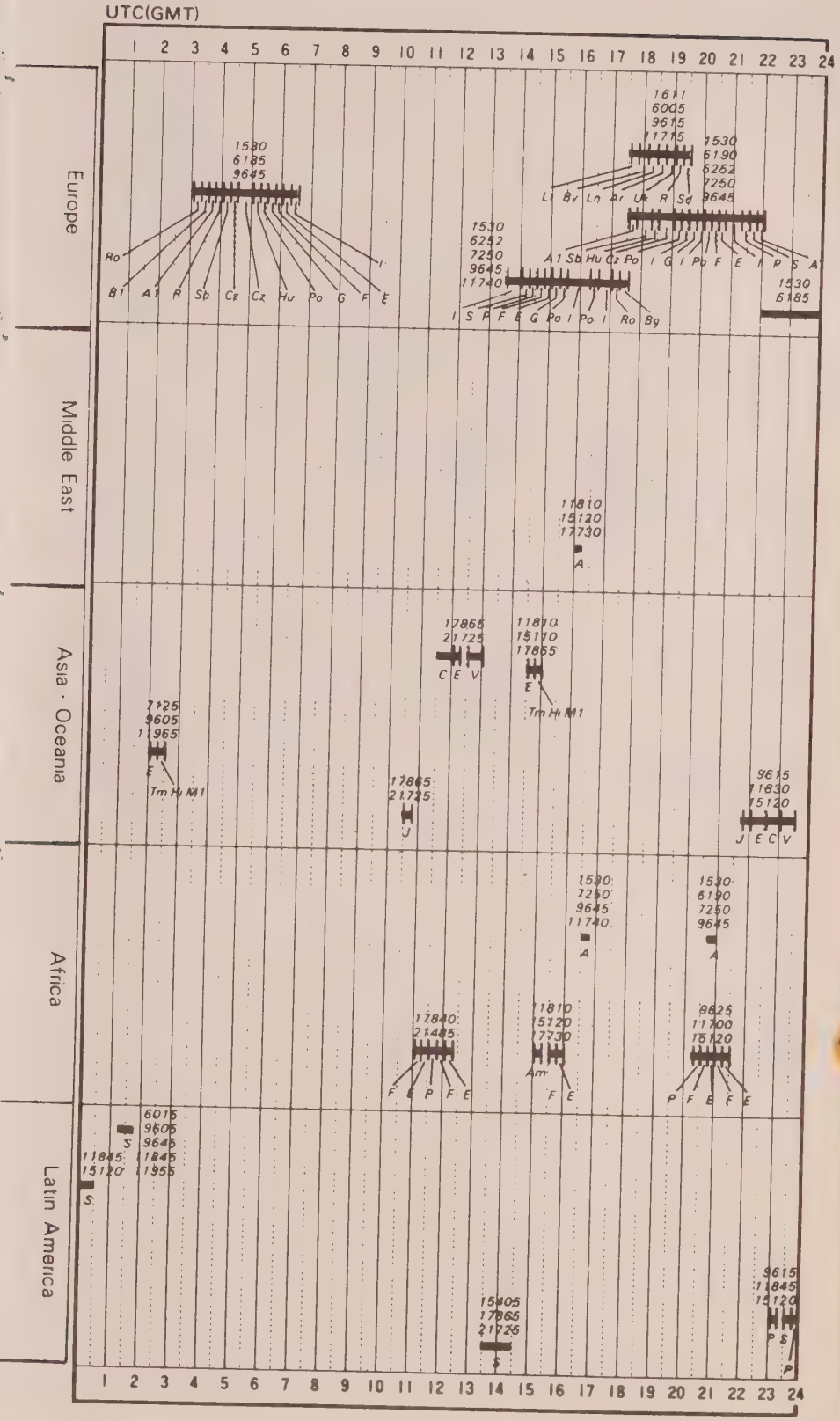
USSR

- Radio Station Peace & Progress
- Moscow.
- "This is Radio Station Peace and Progress the Voice of Soviet Public Opinion"



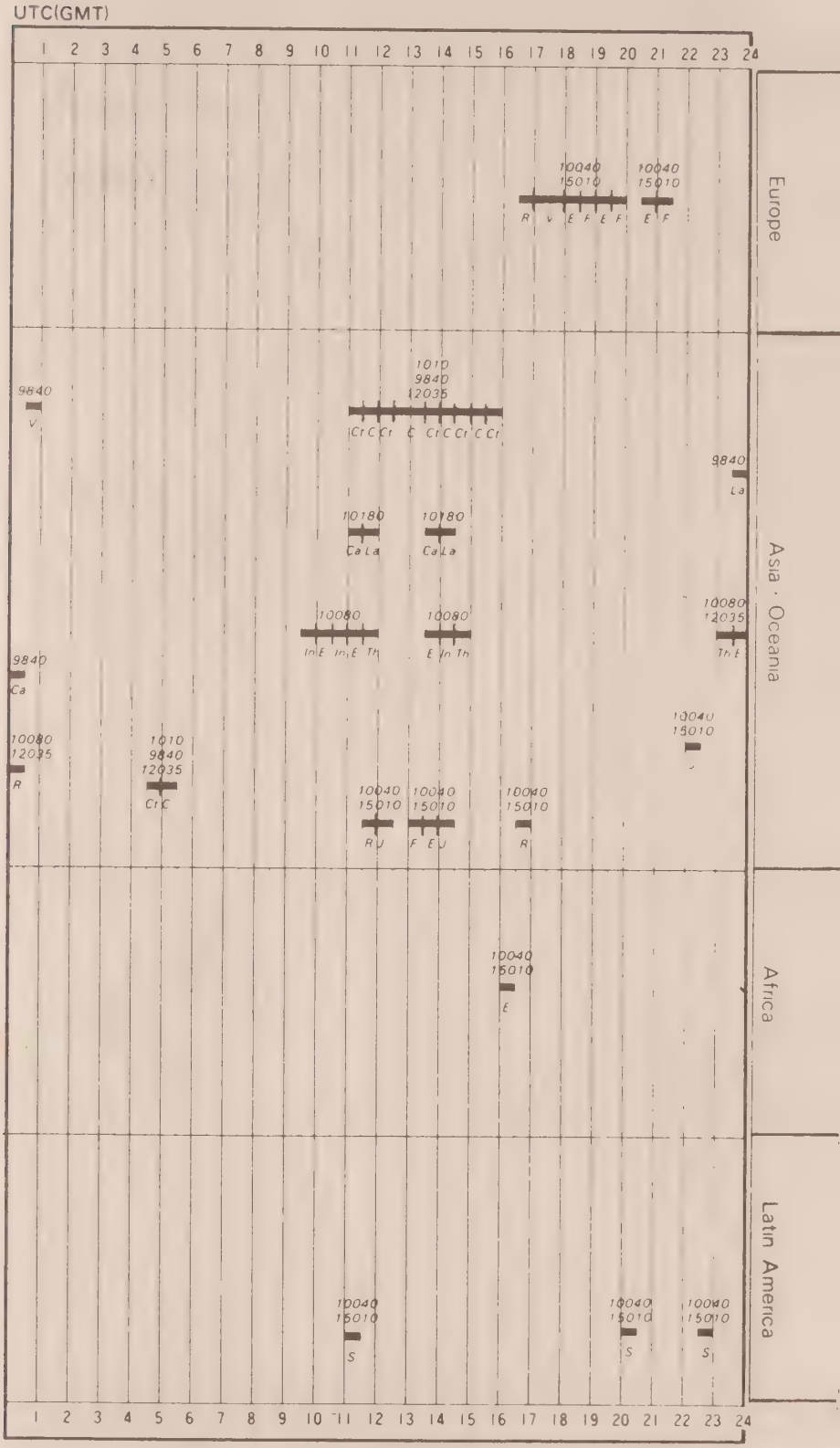
VATICAN

- Vatican Radio
- Vatican City
- "This is Vatican Radio"
- "Summer Time" seasons for European Services are one hour earlier.



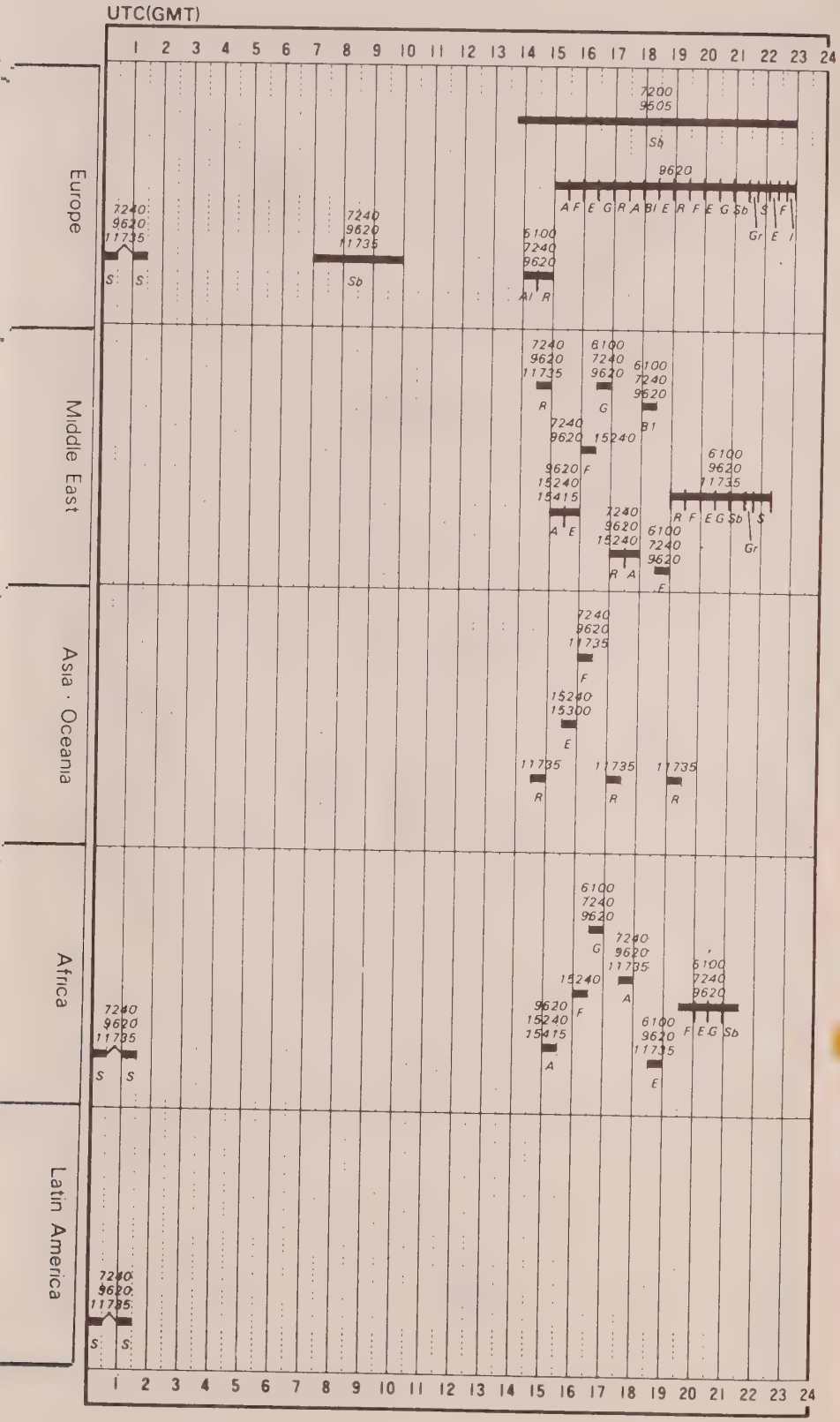
VIETNAM

- Voice of Vietnarn
- 58, Quan Su Street, Hanoi.
- "This is the Voice of Vietnam, broadcasting from Hanoi"



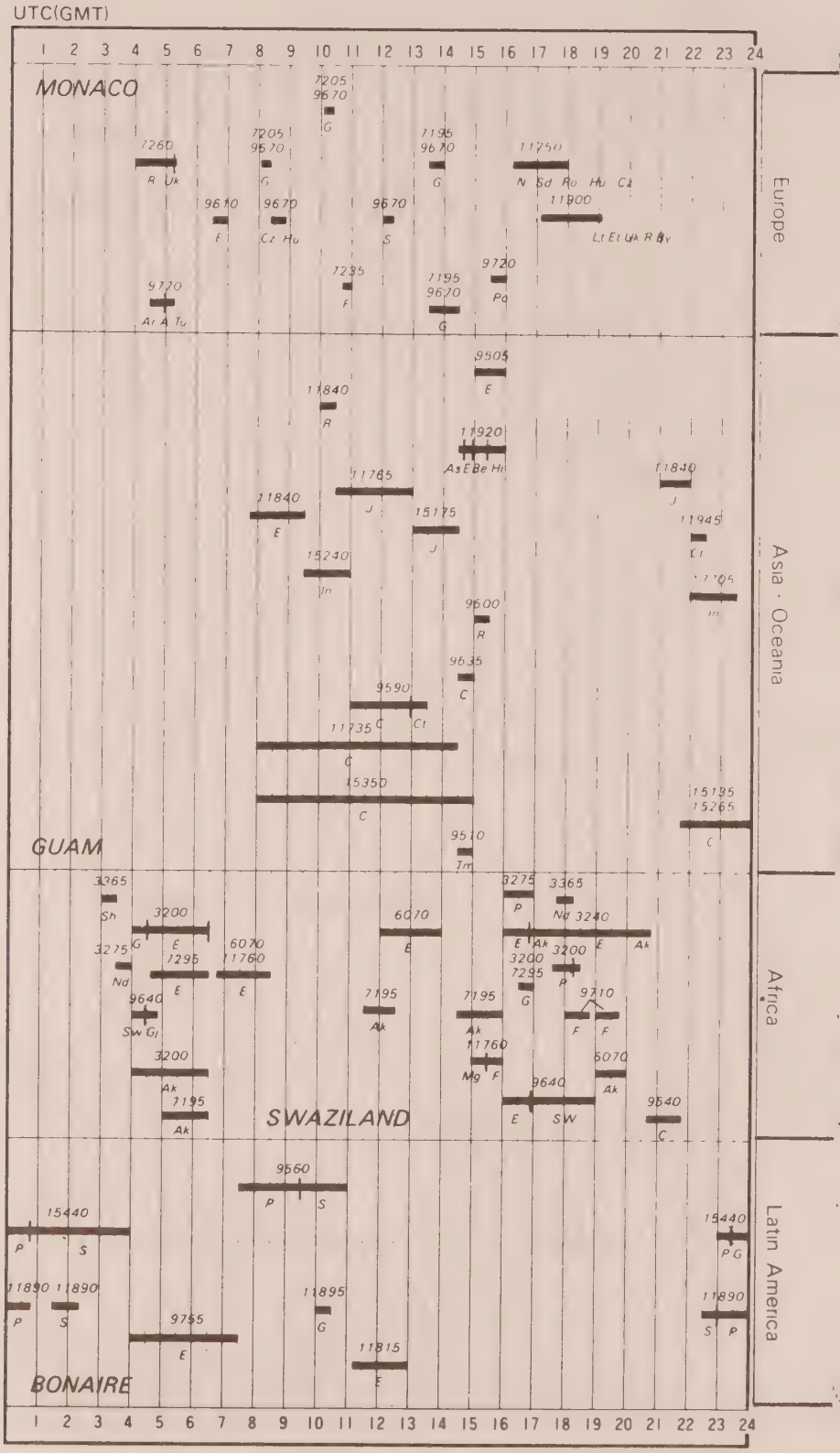
YUGOSLAVIA

- Radio Yugoslavia
- 2 Hilendarska, Beograd.
- "This is Radio Yugoslavia, Belgrade calling"

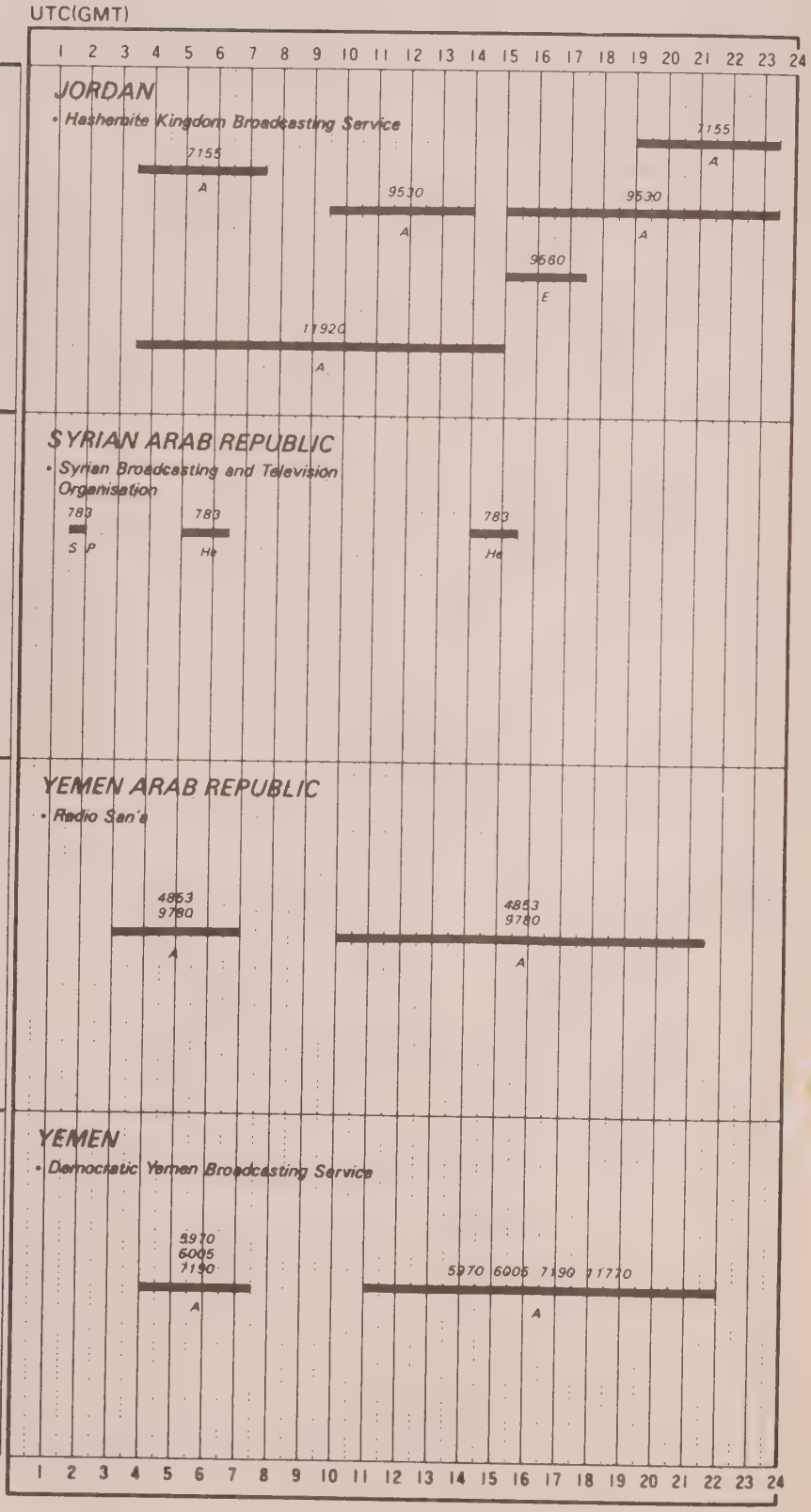


MONACO, GUAM, SWAZILAND & BONAIRE

- Trans World Radio (TWR)
- P.O. Box 98, Chataham, NJ 07928, USA
- "This is Trans World Radio"



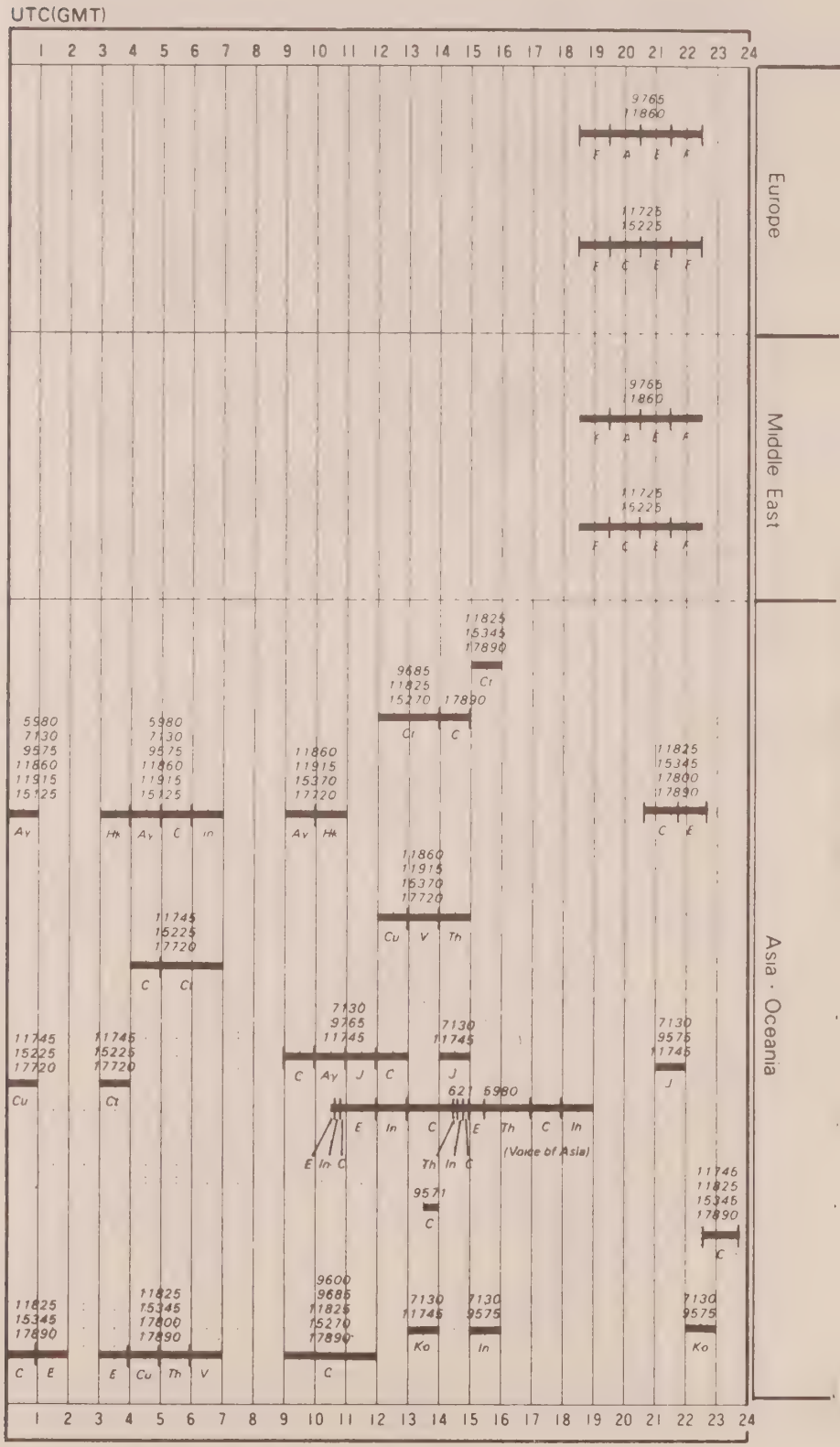
MIDDLE EAST LOCAL AREA



TAIWAN

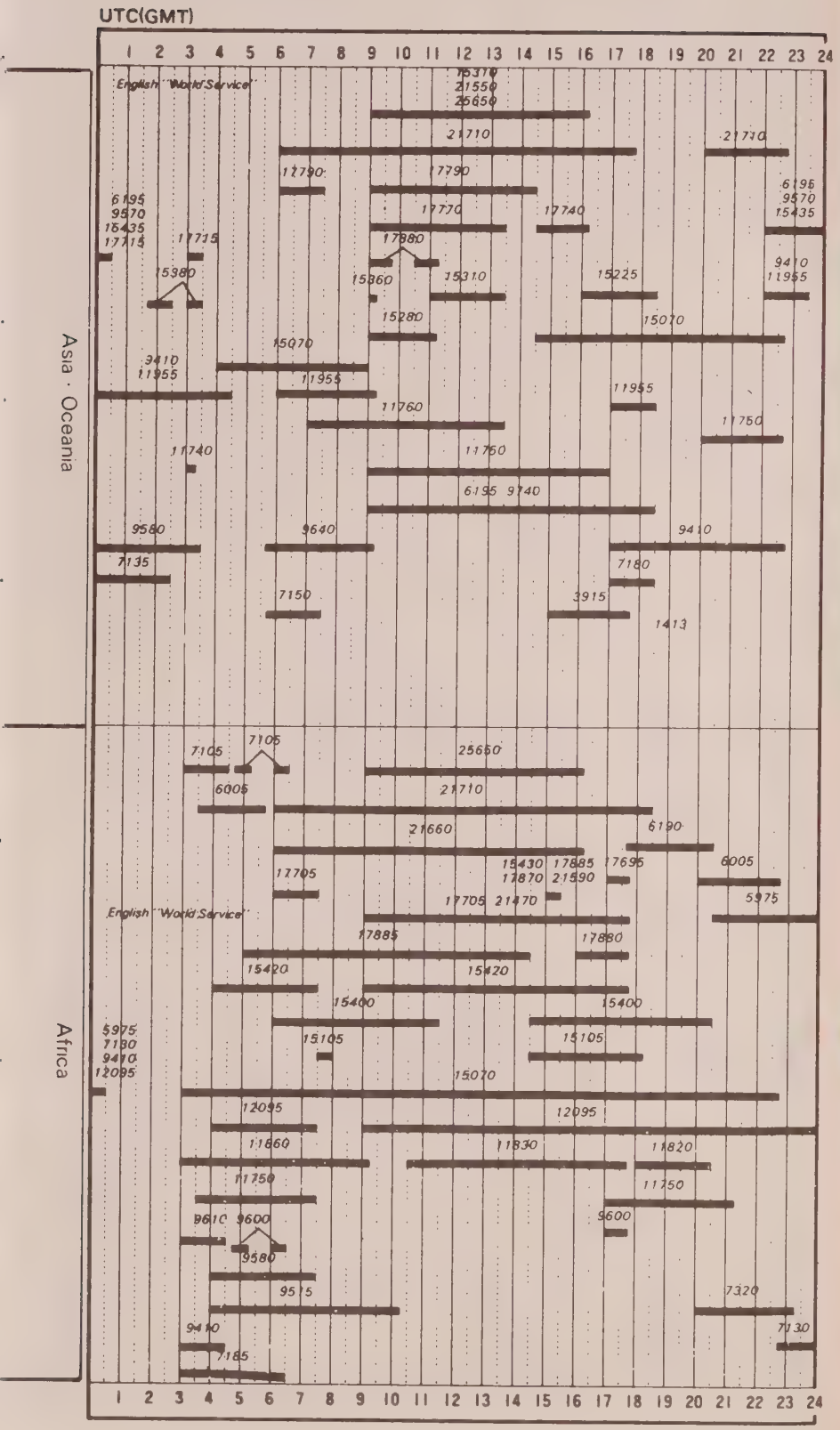
- Voice of Free China
- 53 Jen Ai Road, Section 3, Taipei City 106.
- "This is the Voice of Free China"

- Voice of Asia
- P.O. Box 880, Kaohsiung
- "This is the Voice of Asia"



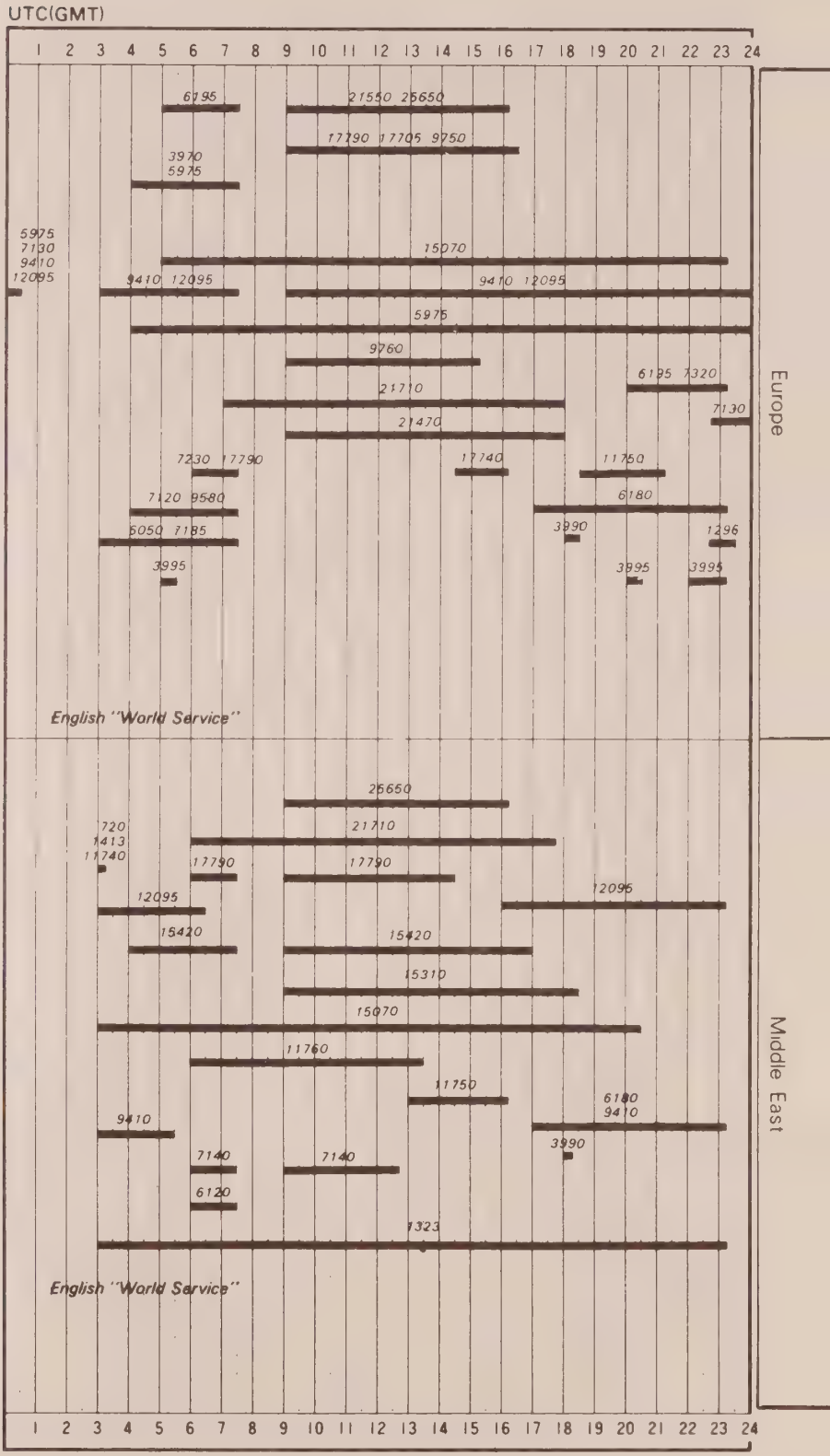
UNITED KINGDOM

● British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)



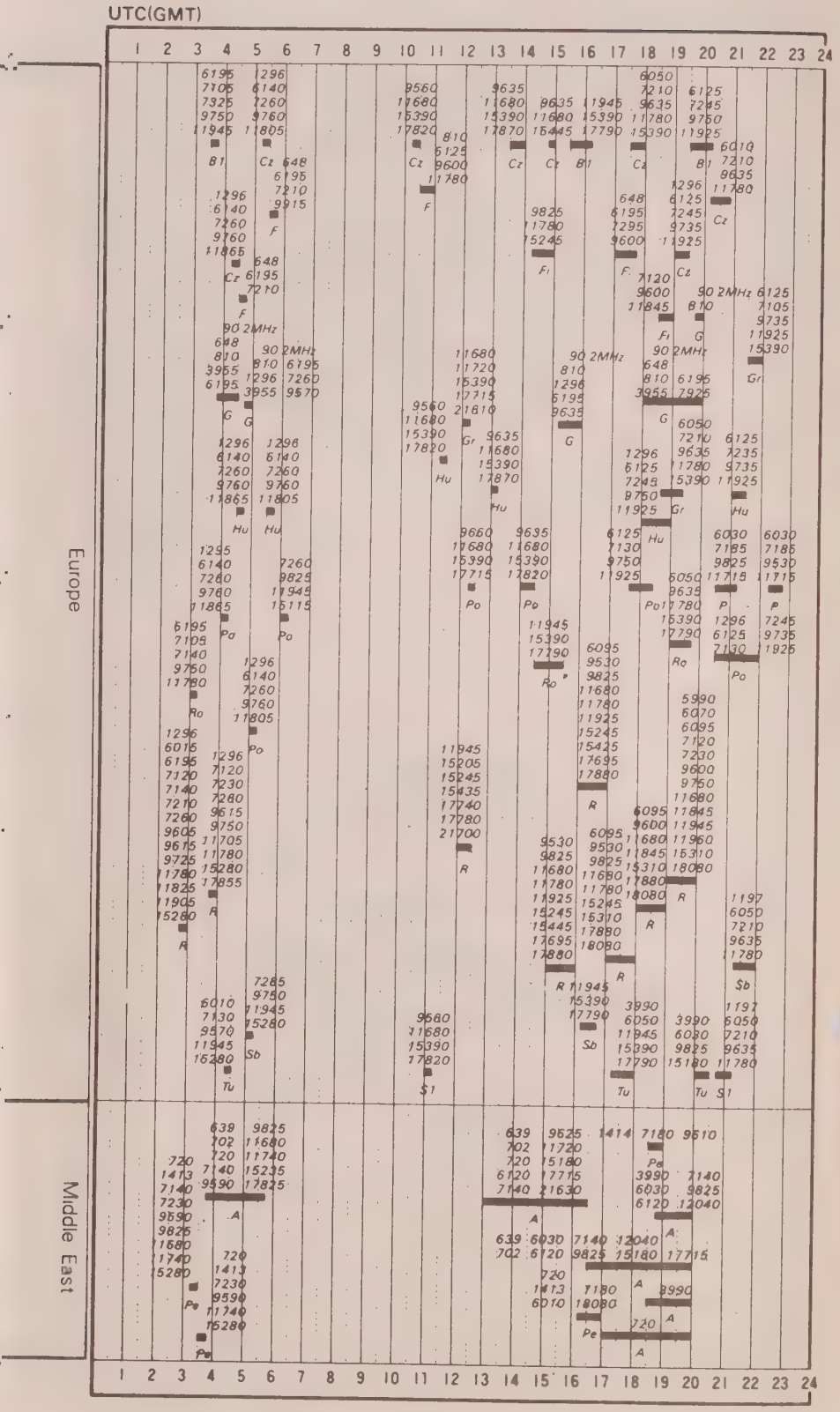
UNITED KINGDOM

- British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)
- Bush House, Strand, London WC2B 4PH.
- "This is London Calling"



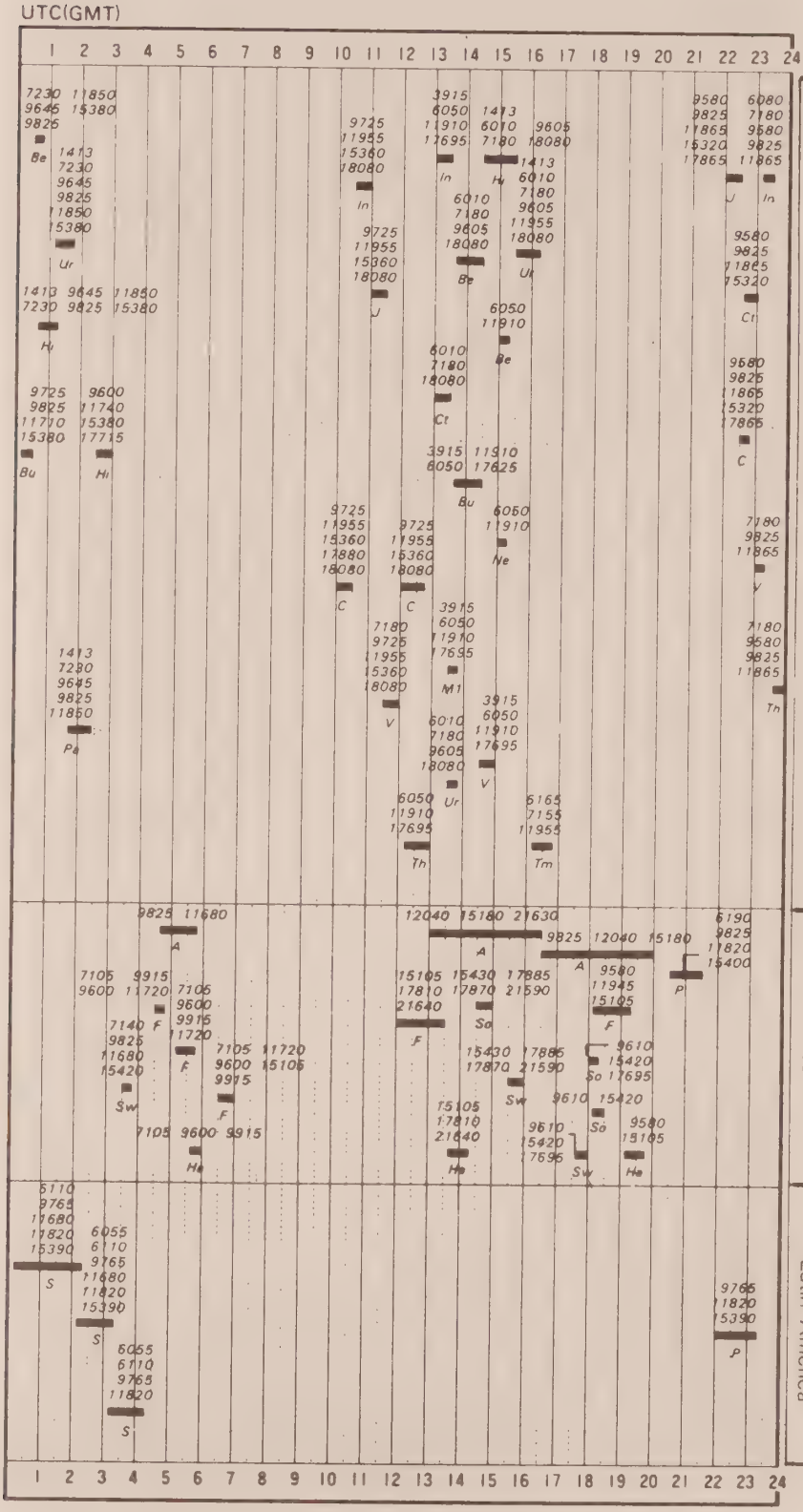
UNITED KINGDOM

• British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)



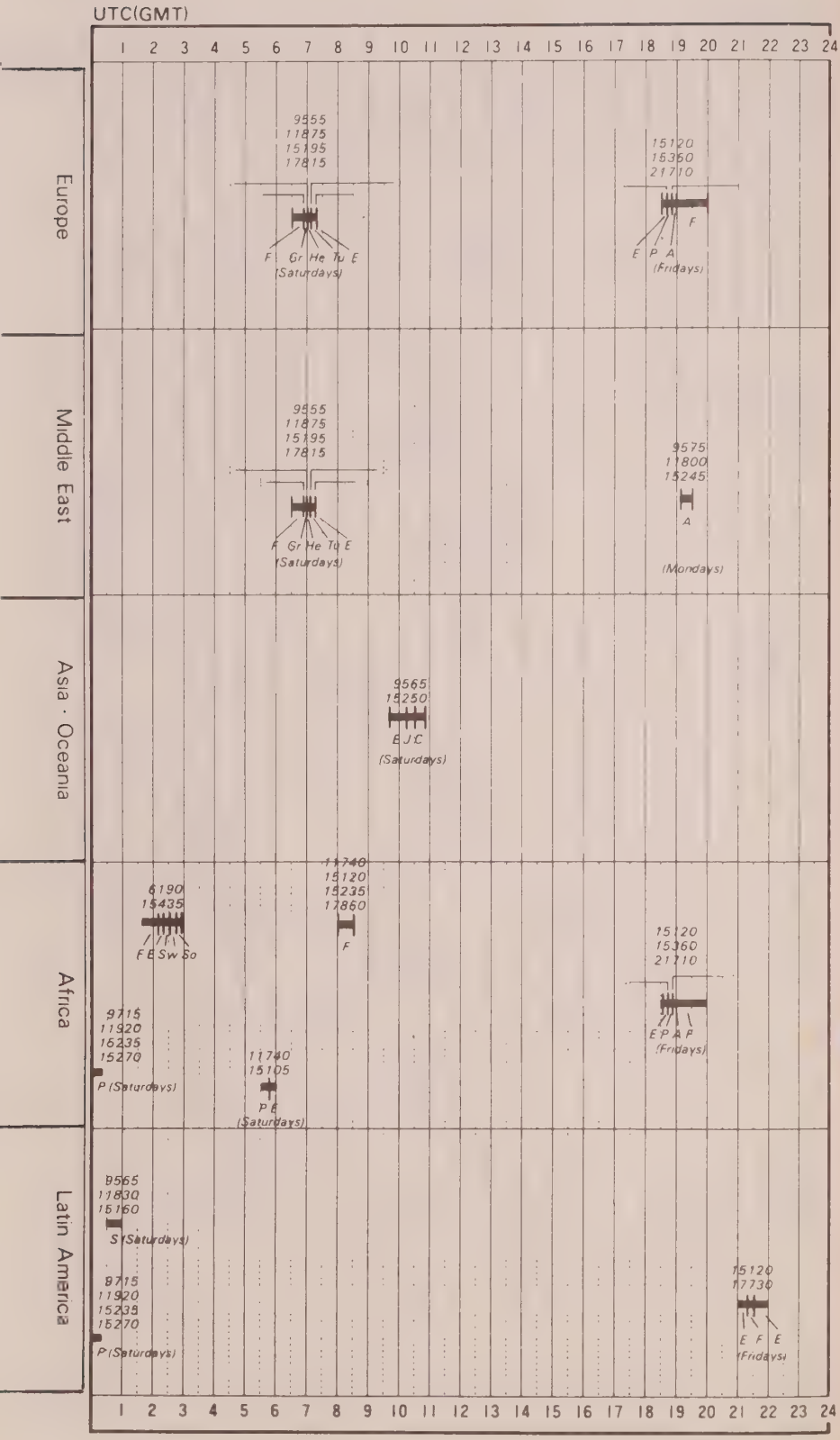
UNITED KINGDOM

• British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)



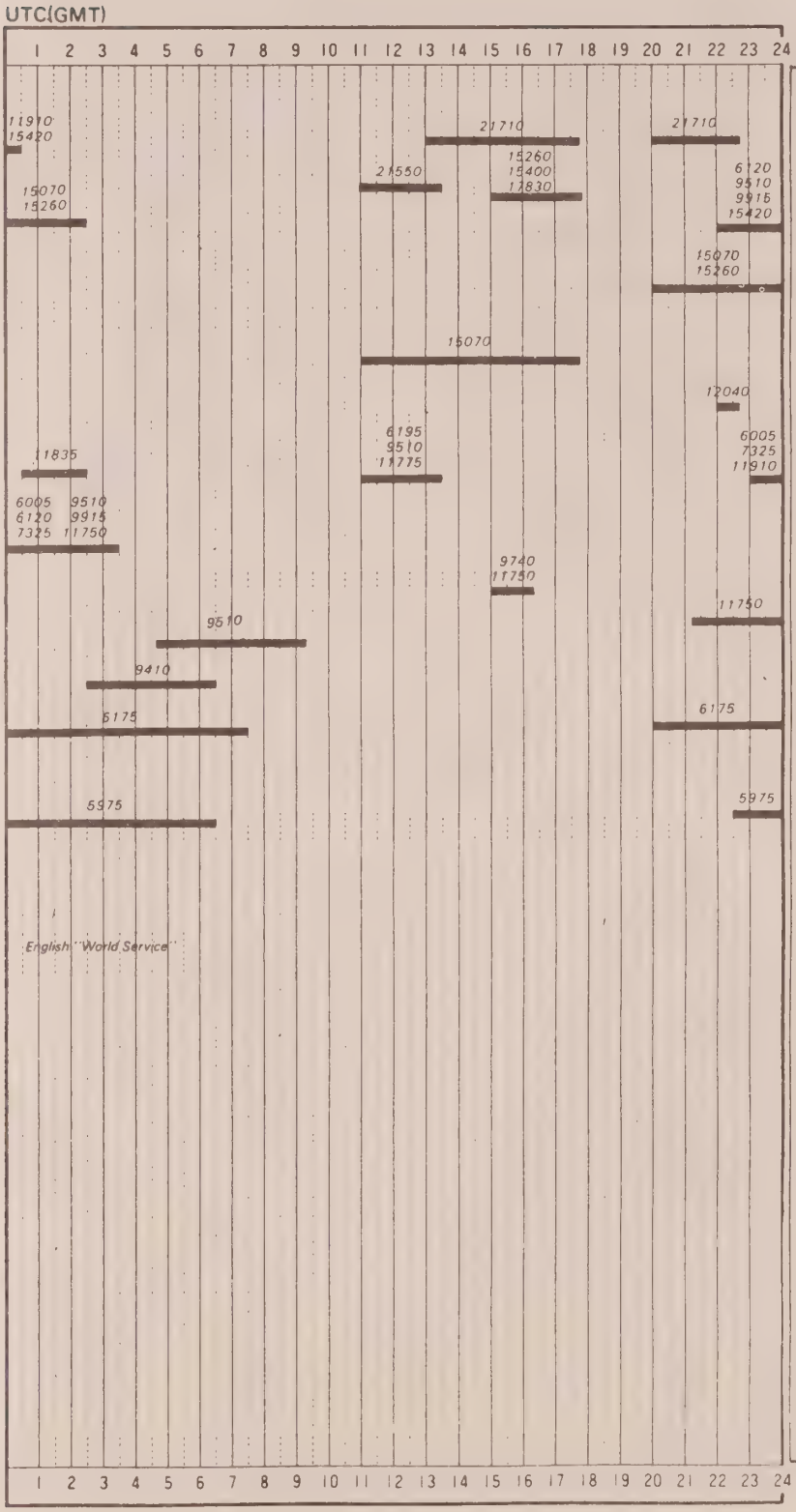
UNITED NATIONS

- United Nations Radio
- New York, N.Y. 10017, USA
- "This is the United Nations in New York"



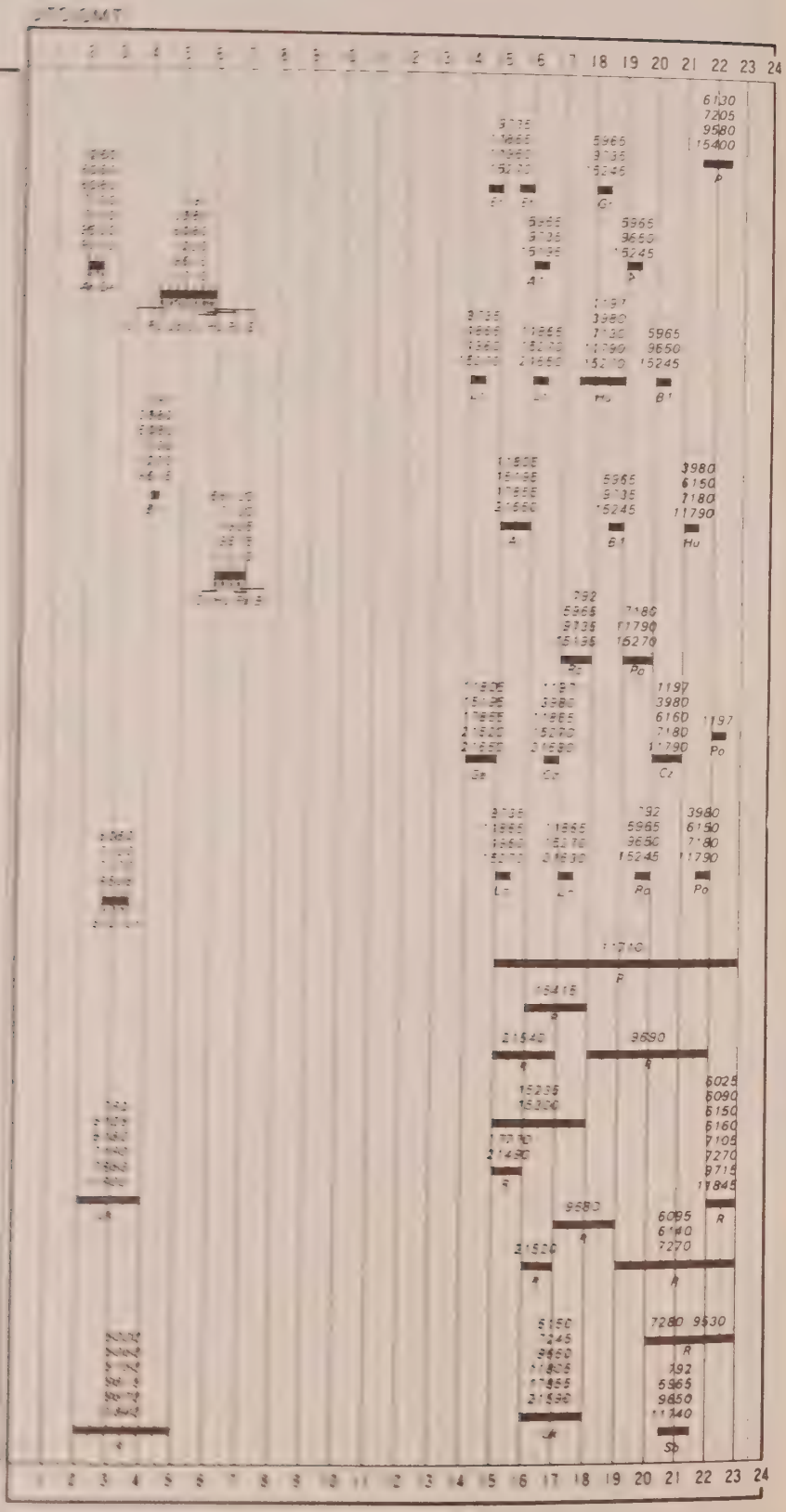
UNITED KINGDOM

• British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)



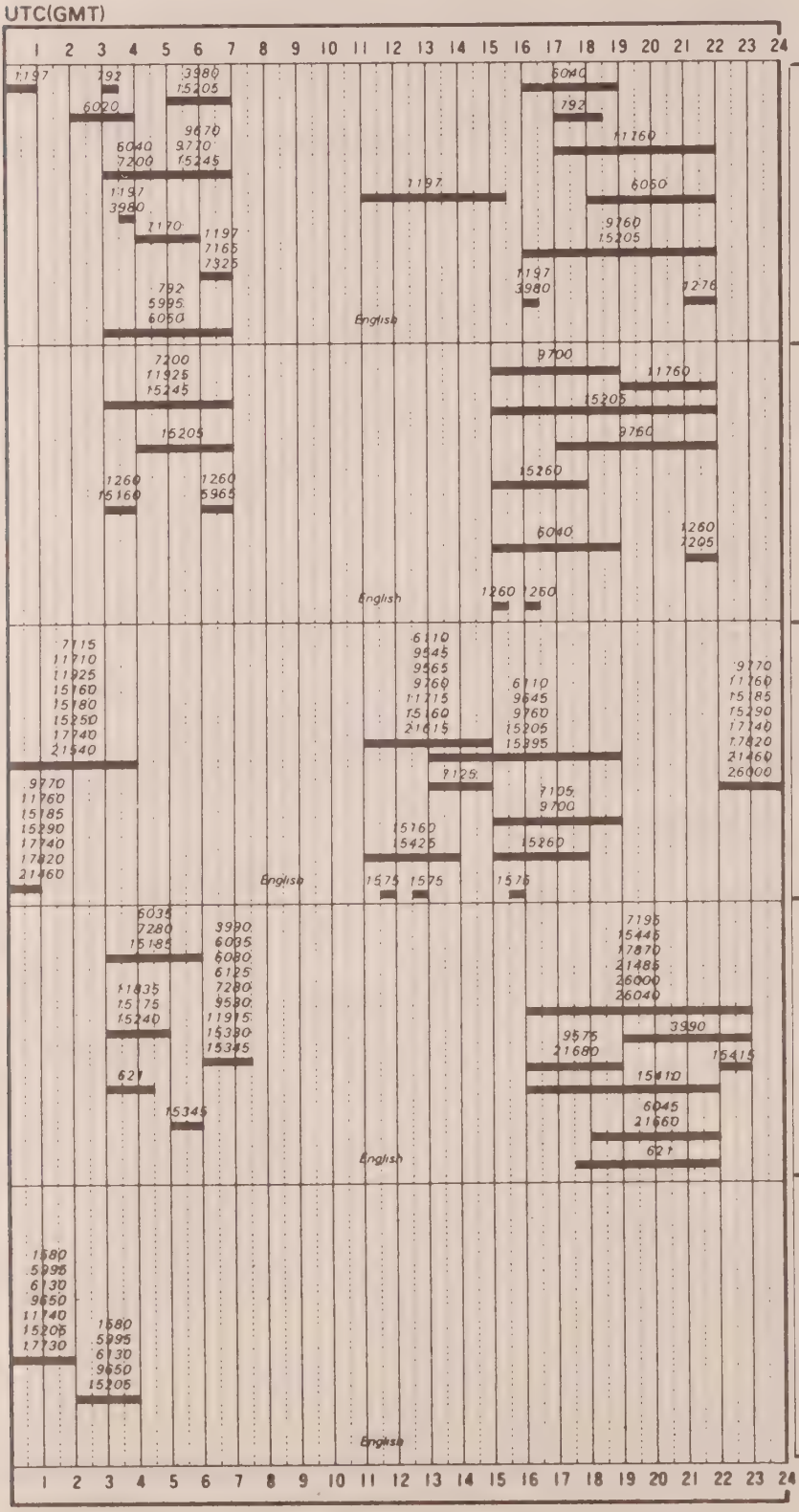
USA

• Voice of America (VOA)



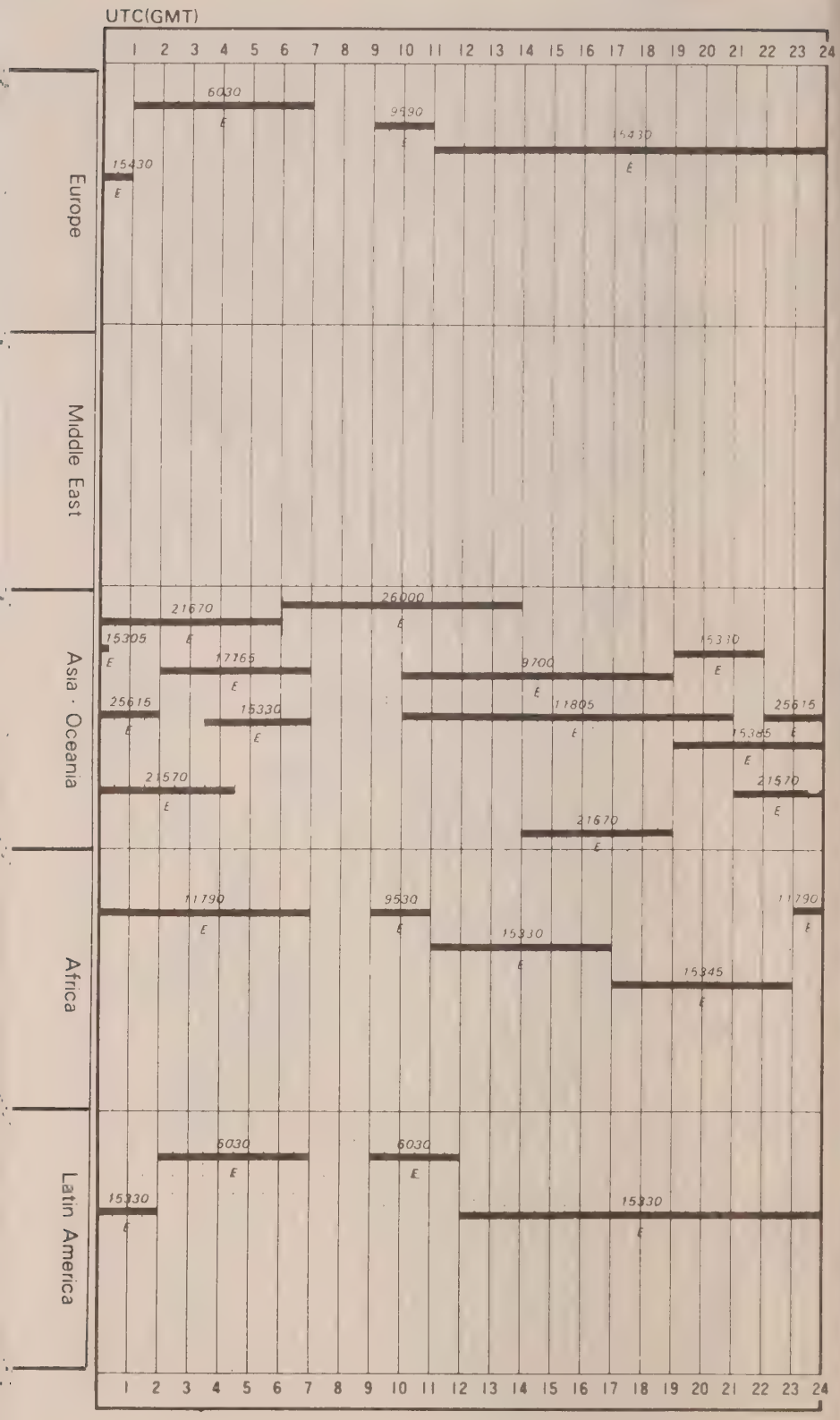
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA)

- Voice of America (VOA)
- Washington, DC 20547
- "This is the Voice of America"



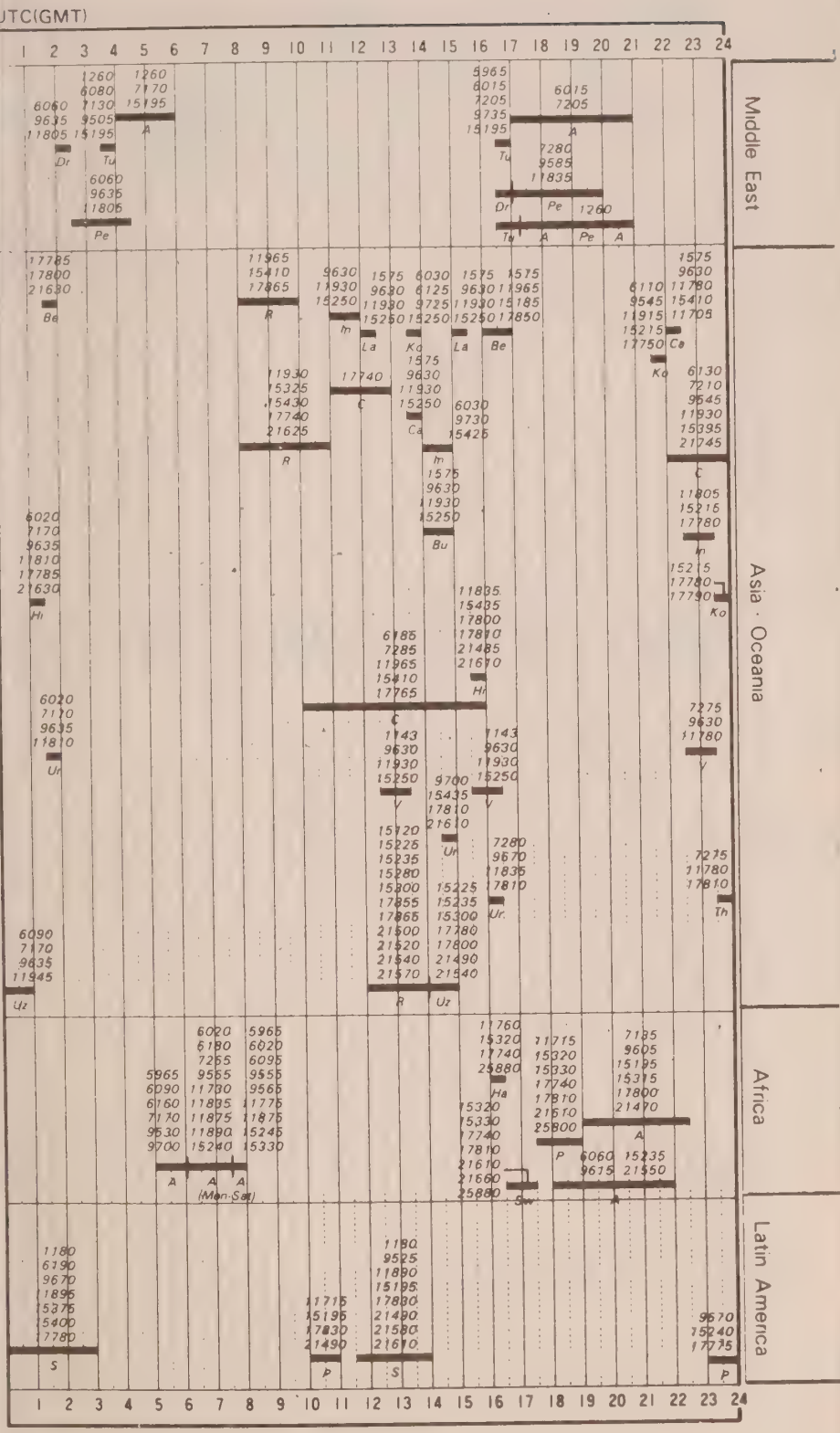
USA

- American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS)
- 1117 North 19th Street, Arlington, VA 22209
- "This is the American Forces Radio and Television Service



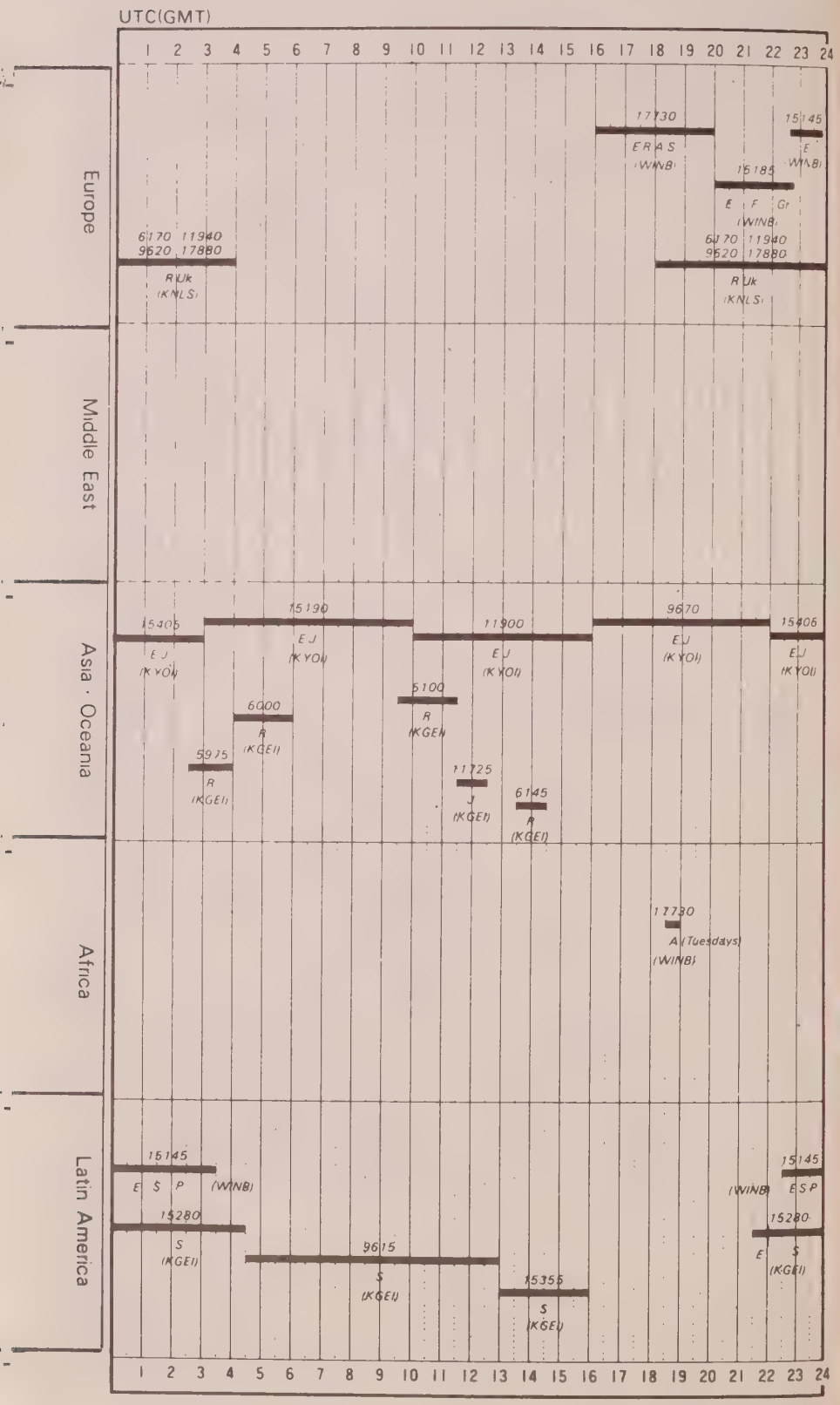
USA

Voice of America (VOA)



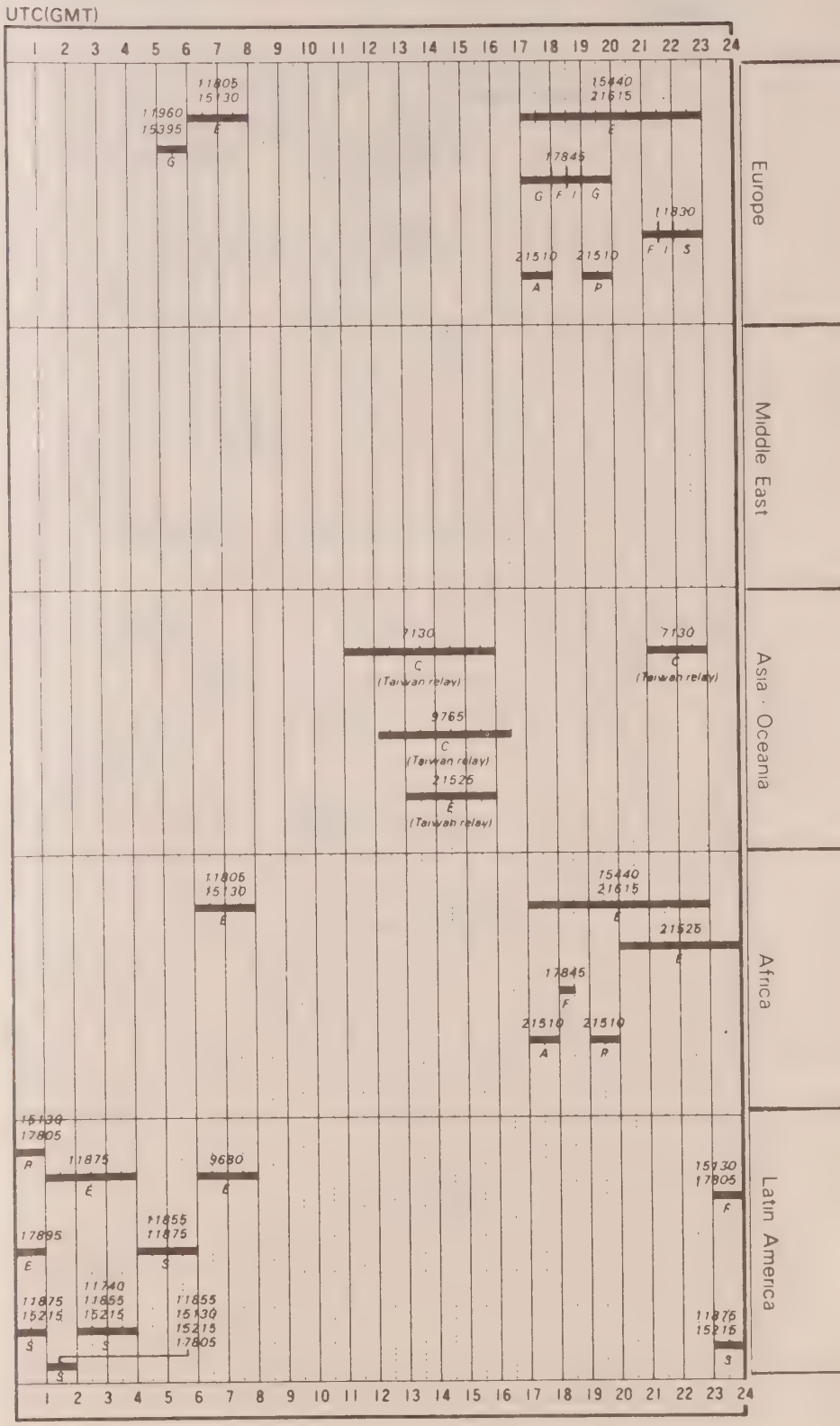
USA

- World International Broadcasters (WINB)
- P.O. Box 88, Red Lion, Penna 17356, USA
- KNLS
- Box 473, Anchor Point, Alaska 99556
- Voice of Friendship (KGEI)
- P.O. Box 15, San Francisco, CA, 94101
- KYOI
- P.O. Box 795, Saipan, CM9695



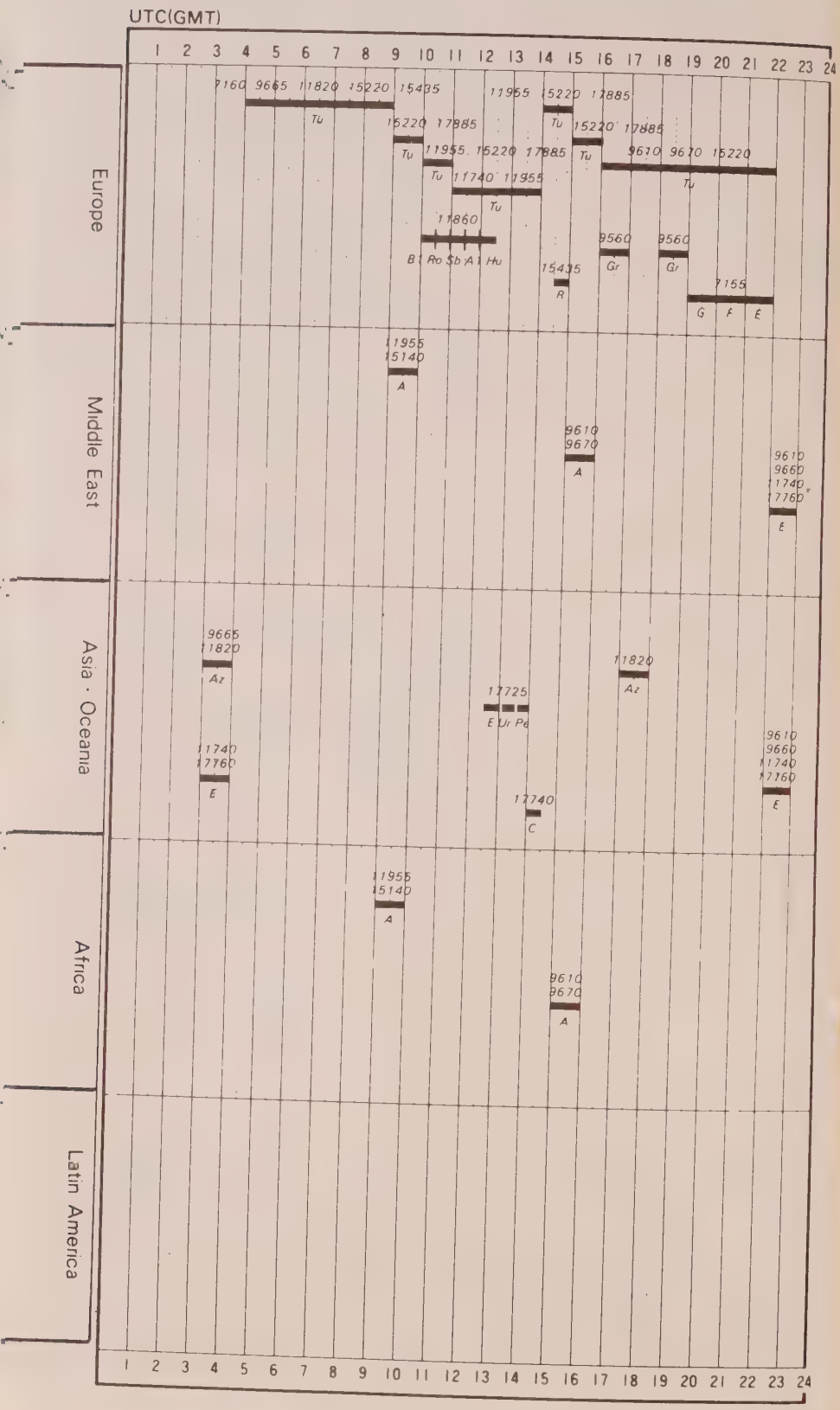
USA

- Family Stations (WYFR)
- 290 Hegenberger Road, Oakland, Calif. USA
- "This is your Family Radio"

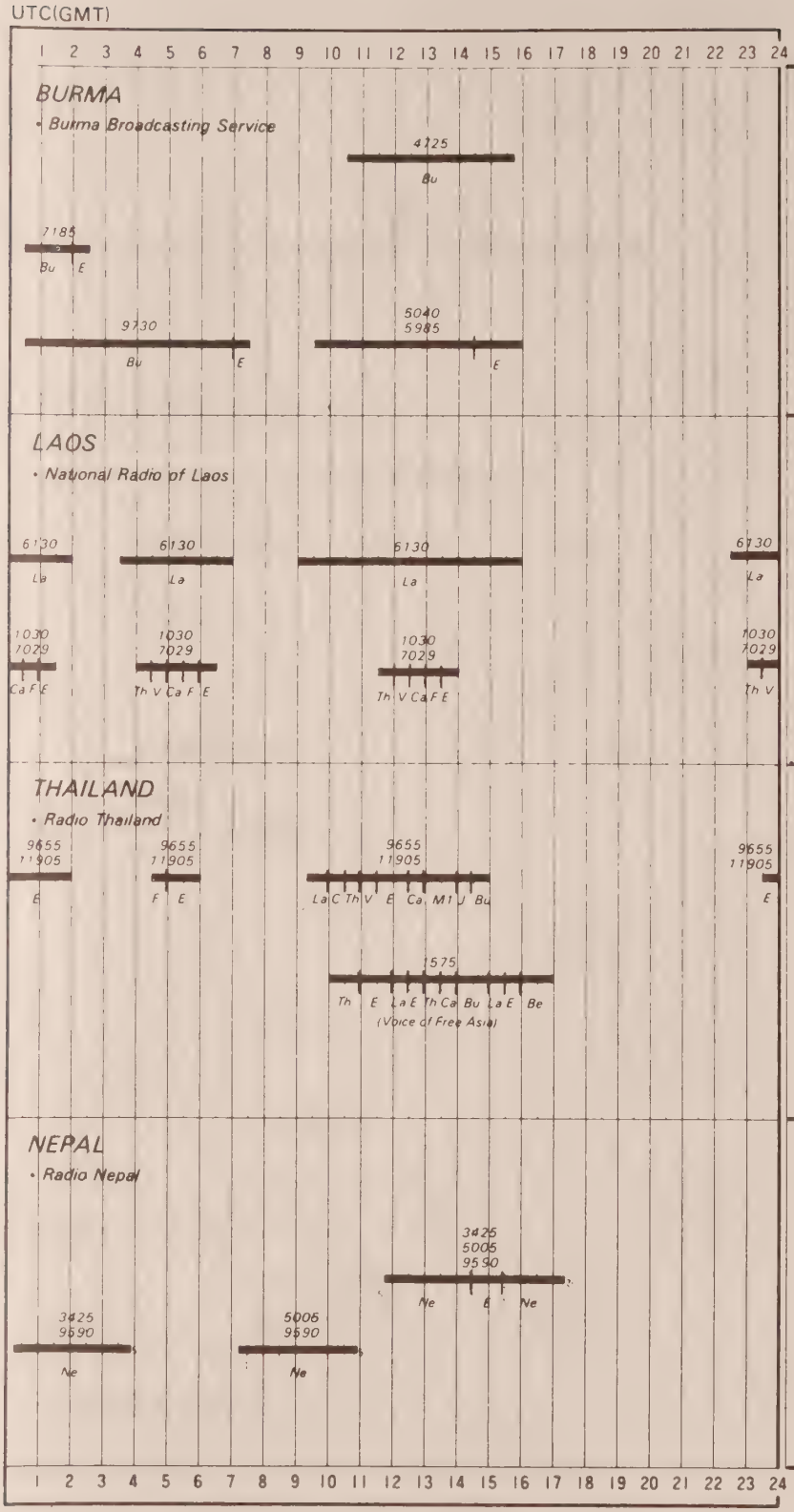


TURKEY

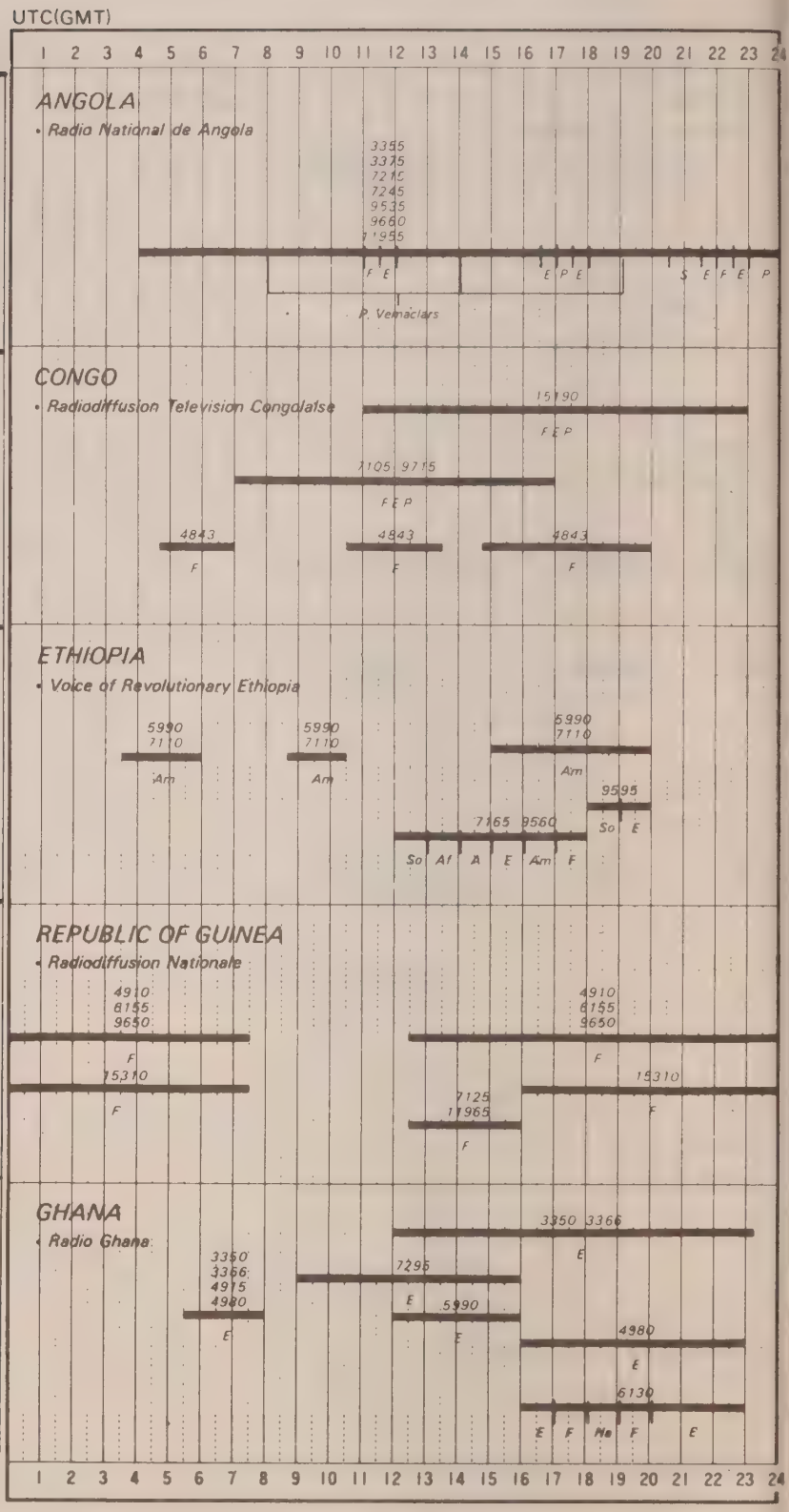
- Voice of Turkey
- P.O. Box 333, Ankara.
- "This is the Voice of Turkey" "Burasi Turkiyenin Sesi Radyosu"



ASIA·OCEANIA LOCAL AREA



AFRICA LOCAL AREA

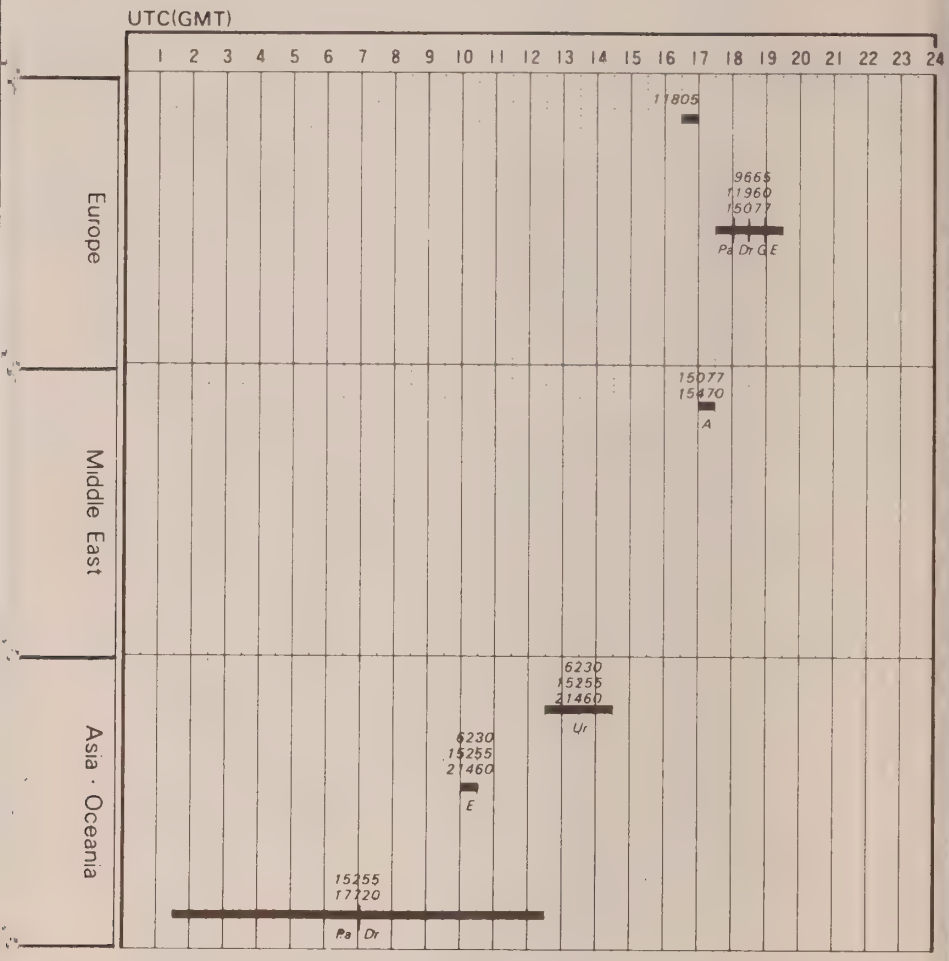


EXPLANATORY NOTES

A	Arabic
Af	Afar
Ak	Afrikaans
Al	Albanian
Am	Amharic
Ar	Armenian
As	Assamese
Ay	Amoy
Az	Azerbaijan
Ba	Bambara
Be	Bengali
Bh	Bhutani
Bi	Bislama
Bl	Bulgarian
Bu	Burmese
By	Byelorussian
C	Chinese
Ca	Cambodian
Ch	Chichewa
Ct	Cantonese
Cu	Chaozhou
Cz	Czech/Slovak
Da	Danish
Dr	Dari
Du	Dutch
E	English
Ek	Eskimo
Ep	Esperanto
Et	Estonian
F	French
Fi	Finnish
Fl	Fulani
Fu	Fulfulde
G	German
Ga	Galla
Ge	Georgian
Gl	Greenlandic
Gr	Greek
Gu	Gujarati
Ha	Hausa
He	Hebrew
Hi	Hindi
Hk	Hakka
Hu	Hungarian
I	Italian
Ib	Ibo
Ic	Icelandic
In	Indonesian
J	Japanese
Ka	Kashmiri
Kb	Kabyl
Ki	Kirundi
Kk	Konkani
Ko	Korean
Ky	Kinyarwanda
La	Laotian
Li	Liverian
Ln	Lithuanian
Lt	Latvian
Ma	Maldivian
Mc	Macedonian
Mh	Marthi
Mg	Malagasy
Ml	Malay
Mo	Mongolian
Mr	Maori
Mt	Maltese
Mw	Mwanza
My	Malayalam
N	Norweigian
Nd	N'debele
Ne	Nepali
	Oriya
P	Portuguse
Pa	Pashto
Pe	Persian
Pi	Pidgin English
Po	Polish
Pu	Punjabi
Q	Quechua
R	Russian
Rh	Romansh
Ro	Romanian
S	Spanish
Sb	Serbo Croatian
Sd	Swedish
Se	Sesotho
Sh	Shona
Si	Sinhala
Sl	Slovene
So	Somali
St	Setswana
Sw	Swahili
Sy	Sylheti
Ta	Tadzhik
Te	Telugu
Tg	Tagalog
Th	Thai
Tm	Tamil
Tt	Tahitian
Tu	Turkish
Uk	Ukrainien
Ur	Urdu
Uz	Uzbek
V	Vietnamese
Y	Yiddish
Yo	Yoruba
Z	Zulu

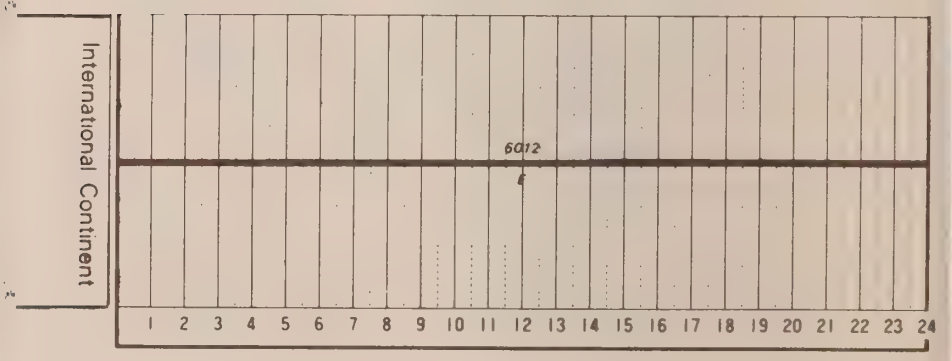
AFGHANISTAN

- Radio Afghanistan
- P.O. Box 544, Kabul
- "This is Radio Afghanistan"



ANTARCTICA

- American Forces Antarctica Network
- AFAN McMurdo, US Naval Support Force Antarctica, Fleet Post Dffice, San Francisco, CA 96601 U.S.A.



■LONG WAVE STATIONS

ALGERIA
251kHz 1500kW (Radiodiffusion TV Algerienne)

BULGARIA
191kHz 50kW (Bulgarian Radio)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
272kHz 1500kW (Radio Praha)

DENMARK
245kHz 200kW (Radio Denmark)

FINLAND
254kHz 200kW (Radio Finland)

FRANCE
164kHz 2000kW (Radio France)

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC
155kHz 500kW (Deutschlandfunk)
185kHz 2000kW (Europe No. 1)
209kHz 500kW (Deutschlandfunk)

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
179kHz 750kW (Stimme der DDR)
263kHz 200kW (Radio Volga)

LUXEMBOURG
236kHz 2000kW (Radio Luxembourg)

MONACO
218kHz 1400kW (Radio Monte Carlo)

MOROCCO
209kHz .800kW (Radiodiffusion TV Marocaine)

NORWAY
218kHz 200kW (Radio Norway)

POLAND
200kHz 200kW (Warsaw III)
227kHz 2000kW (Warsaw I)

ROMANIA
155kHz 1200kW (Radio Bucharest)

SWEDEN
191kHz 300kW (Radio Sweden)

TURKEY
182kHz 1200kW (Ankara II)
200kHz 120kW (Ankara I)
245kHz 200kW (Eruzurum I)

UNITED KINGOM
200kHz 400kW (BBC)

USSR
155kHz 1000kW (Khabarovsk)
155kHz 500kW (Ufa)
173kHz 1000kW (Maykop/Minsk/Kaliningrad)
173kHz 500kW (Lvov/Moscow/Yakutsk)
182kHz 250kW (Alma Ata)
191kHz 1000kW (Blagoveshchensk)
191kHz 500kW (Tbilisi)
200kHz 250kW (Irkutsk)
209kHz 500kW (Kiev)
218kHz 500kW (Baku)
236kHz 1000kW (Kishinev/Kubyshev/Leningrad/Magadan)
236kHz 500kW (Irkutsk/Mary/Yerevan)
245kHz 1000kW (Vladivostok)
245kHz 500kW (Alma Ata)
245kHz 300kW (Belebey)
254kHz 300kW (Dushanbe)
263kHz 2000kW (Moscow)
263kHz 1000kW (Chita)
272kHz 500kW (Duschanbe)
281kHz 500kW (Minsk)

BELGIUM & HOLLAND
173kHz (Radio Delta)

■MEDIUM WAVE STATIONS

AFGHANISTAN (Kabul)
1278MHz 100kW (Radio Afghanistan)

ALBANIA (Tirana)
1215kHz 500kW (Radio Tirana, Foreign Service)
1395kHz 1000kW (Radio Tirana)
1458kHz 500kW (Radio Tirana, Foreign Service)

ALGERIA (Alger)
891kHz 200kW (Radiodiffusion TV Algerienne)
980kHz 200kW (Radiodiffusion TV Algerienne)

ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires)
590kHz 25kW (Radio Continental)
630kHz 25kW (Radio Rivadavia)
710kHz 50kW (Radio Municipal de la Ciudad)
790kHz 50kW (Radio Mitre)
870kHz 100kW (Radio Nacional)
910kHz 25kW (Radio Excelsior)
950kHz 100kW (Radio Belgrano)
990kHz 50kW (Radio Splendid)
1030kHz 25kW (Radio del Plata)
1070kHz 100kW (Radio El Mundo)
1110kHz 20kW (Radio Argentina)
1270kHz 50kW (Radio Provincia)
1350kHz 10kW (Radio del Pueblo)

AUSTRALIA
(Canberra)
846kHz 10kW (2CY, ABC)
1053kHz 5kW (2CA)
1206kHz 5kW (2CC)
1440kHz 2kW (2CN, ABC)
(Melbourne)
621kHz 50kW (3AR, ABC)
774kHz 50kW (3LO, ABC)
1026kHz 5kW (3DR)
1179kHz 5kW (3KZ)
1224kHz 5kW (3EA, Ethnic Radio)
1278kHz 5kW (3AW)
1422kHz 5kW (3XY)

(Sydney)
576kHz 50kW (2FC, ABC)
702kHz 50kW (2BL, ABC)
873kHz 5kW (2GB)
1017kHz 5kW (2KY)
1107kHz 5kW (2UW)
1170kHz 5kW (2CH)
1386kHz 5kW (2EA, Ethnic Radio)

AUSTRIA (Vienna)
585kHz 600kW (Austrian Radio)
1476kHz 600kW (Austrian Radio)

BANGLADESH (Dacca)
693kHz 1000kW (Radio Bangladesh I)
819kHz 100kW (Radio Bangladesh II)

BELGIUM (Brussels)
540kHz 150kW (Belgian Radio, Dutch II)
621kHz 300kW (Belgian Radio, French)

927kHz 300kW (Belgian Radio, Dutch I)
1512kHz 300kW (Belgian Radio, Dutch III)

BRAZIL (Brasilia)
980kHz 300kW (Radio Nacional)

BULGARIA (Sofia)
828kHz 60kW (Bulgarian Radio II)
1161kHz 60kW (Bulgarian Radio I)
1224kHz 500kW (Radio Sofia, Foreign Service)

CAMEROON (Yaounde)
900kHz 20kW (Radio Yaounde)
999kHz 10kW (Radio Yaounde)

CHILE (Santiago)
570kHz 50kW (Radio Agricultura)
660kHz 50kW (Radio Chilena)
760kHz 75kW (Radio Cooperativa)
1060kHz 100kW (Radio Mineria)
1140kHz 100kW (Radio Nacional)
1180kHz 50kW (Radio Diego Portales)
1380kHz 50kW (Radio Colo Colo)

CHINA (Peking)
639kHz (Central People's Broadcasting Station I)
720kHz (Central people's Broadcasting Station II)
828kHz (Peking People's Broadcasting Station I)
927kHz (Peking People's Broadcasting Station II)
1026kHz (Peking People's Broadcasting Station III)
1476kHz (Peking People's Broadcasting Station IV)

COLOMBIA (Bogota)
570kHz 100kW (Radio Nacional)
810kHz 250kW (Radio Sutatenza)

CUBA (La Habana)
550kHz 75kW (CMBA, Radio Rebelde)
640kHz 50kW (CMBC, Radio Liberacion)
690kHz 50kW (CMBB, Radio Progreso)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Prague)
792kHz 30kW (Czechoslovak Radio)
1071kHz 60kW (Czechoslovak Radio)
1233kHz 400kW (Czechoslovak Radio)
1287kHz 300kW (Radio Prague, Foreign Service)

DENMARK (Copenhagen)
1062kHz 100kW (Radio Denmark)

ECUADOR (Quito)
615kHz 50kW (Emisora Gran Colombia)
640kHz 50kW (Radio Nacional)
690kHz 50kW (La Voz de los Andes)
760kHz 25kW (Radio Quito)

EGYPT (Cairo)
558kHz 40kW (Egyptian Radio III)
711kHz 100kW (Egyptian Radio I)
774kHz 1000kW (Radio Cairo, Foreign Service)
873kHz 50kW (Egyptian Radio V)
936kHz 30kW (Egyptian Radio IV)
1062kHz 50kW (Egyptian Radio II)
1107kHz 600kW (Radio Cairo, Foreign Service)

FINLAND (Helsinki)
558kHz 100kW (Radio Finland)

FRANCE (Paris)
585kHz 10kW (Radio France-Inter-Paris)
864kHz 300kW (Radio France-Culture)

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC
549kHz 200kW (Deutschlandfunk, Köln)
567kHz 100kW (Sender Freies Berlin, Berlin)
576kHz 300kW (Süddeutscher Rundfunk, Stuttgart)
594kHz 400kW (Hessicher Rundfunk, Frankfurt am Main)
666kHz 300kW (Südwestfunk Baden-Baden)
720kHz 200kW (Westdeutscher Rundfunk, köln)
756kHz 800kW (Deutschlandfunk, Köln)
801kHz 550kW (Bayerischer Rundfunk, München)
855kHz 100kW (RIAS, Berlin)
873kHz 150kW (American Forces, Frankfurt am Main)
936kHz 100kW (Radio Bremen, Bremen)
972kHz 300kW (Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Hamburg)
990kHz 300kW (RIAS, Berlin)
1017kHz 600kW (Südwestfunk, Baden-Baden)
1197kHz 300kW (Voice of America, München)
1269kHz 600kW (Deutschlandfunk, Köln)
1422kHz 1200kW (Saarländischer Rundfunk)
1539kHz 700kW (Deutschlandfunk, Koln)
1593kHz 800kW (Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Köln)

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
576kHz 250kW (Radio DDR, Berlin)
657kHz 250kW (Berliner Rundfunk, Berlin)
693kHz 250kW (Berliner Rundfunk, Berlin)
783kHz 1000kW (Stimme der DDR Berlin)
1044kHz 250kW (Radio DDR, Berlin)
1359kHz 250kW (Stimmer der DDR, Berlin)

GREECE (Athens)
666kHz 15kW (Hellenic Radio III)
729kHz 150kW (Hellenic Radio I)
1386kHz 50kW (Hellenic Radio II)

HOLLAND (Amsterdam/Hilversum)
675kHz 120kW (Nederlandse Omroep Stichting III)
747kHz 400kW (Nederlandse Omroep Stichting II)
1008kHz 400kW (Nederlandse Omroep Stichting I)

HUNGARY (Budapest)
540kHz 2000kW (Magyar Radio)

INDIA (New Delhi)
819kHz 100kW (All India Radio I)

1017kHz 20kW (All India Radio II)
1071kHz 1000kW (All India Radio, Foreign Service)
1134kHz 1000kW (All India Radio, Foreign Service)
1215kHz 10kW (All India Radio IV)
1368kHz 10kW (All India Radio III)

INDONESIA (Jakarta)
999kHz 300kW (Radio Republik Indonesia)
1332kHz 10kW (Radio Republik Indonesia)

IRAN (Tehran)
1188kHz 100kW (Iranian Radio I)
1332kHz 100kW (Iranian Radio II)

IRAQ (Baghdad)
756kHz 300kW (Iraqi Broadcasting I)
909kHz 300kW (Iraqi Broadcasting II)
1035kHz 1000kW (Radio Baghdad, Foreign Service)

ITALY (Rome)
846kHz 540kW (RAI II)
1332kHz 300kW (RAI I)
1368kHz 6kW (RAI III)

JAPAN (Tokyo)
594kHz 300kW (JOAK, Japan Broadcasting Corporation I)
693kHz 500kW (JOAB, Japan Broadcasting Corporation II)
810kHz 50kW (American Forces)
954kHz 100kW (JOKR, Tokyo Broadcasting System)
1134kHz 100kW (JOQR, Cultural Broadcasting Company)
1242kHz 100kW (JOLF, Nippon Broadcasting System)
1422kHz 50kW (JORF, Radio Nippon)

KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (Pyongyang)
657kHz 1500kW (Korean Central Broadcasting Station)
783kHz 1000kW (Korean Central Broadcasting Station, Foreign Service)

KOREAN REPUBLIC (Seoul)
549kHz 5kW (American Forces)
603kHz 500kW (HLSA, Korean Broadcasting System II)
711kHz 500kW (HLKA, Korean Broadcasting System I)
792kHz 50kW (HLKJ, Korean Broadcasting System, Radio Seoul)
837kHz 50kW (HLKY, Christian Broadcasting System)
900kHz 50kW (HLKV, Cultural Broadcasting Company)
972kHz 1500kW (Korean Broadcasting System, Social Education)
1170kHz 500kW, (Radio Korea, Foreign Service)

KUWAIT (Kuwait)
540kHz 1500kW (Radio Kuwait)
1134kHz 750kW (Radio Kuwait)
1341kHz 200kW (Radio Kuwait)

LEBANON (Beirut)
836kHz 100kW (Radio Lebanon I)
989kHz 10kW (Radio Lebanon II)

LIBYA (Tripoli)
540kHz 500kW (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Broadcasting Corporation)
1251kHz 500kW (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Broadcasting Corporation)

LUXEMBOURG
1440kHz 1200kW (Radio Luxembourg, Foreign Service)

MALAYSIA (Kuala Lumpur)
594kHz 200kW (Radio TV Malaysia, Malay)
720kHz 200kW (Radio TV Malaysia, Chinese/Tamil)
882kHz 200kW (Radio TV Malaysia, English)

MALTA (Blata-Bajda)
999kHz 5kW (Radio Malta)

MEXICO (Mexico city)
690kHz 20kW (XEN, Radio Mundo)
730kHz 100kW (XEX, La Voz de Mexico)
760kHz 20kW (XEABC, Radio International)
900kHz 250kW (XEW, La Voz de la America)
940kHz 150kW (XEQ, La Q de Mexico)
1000kHz 50kW (XEOY, Radio Mil)
1110kHz 50kW (XERED, Radio Red)
1220kHz 100kW (XEB, La Grande B)

MONACO (Monte Carlo)
702kHz 300kW (Radio Monte Carlo)
1467kHz 1200kW (Radio Monte Carlo/Trans World Radio)

MOROCCO (Rabat)
819kHz 25kW (Radiodiffusion TV Marocaine I)
1026kHz 1kW (Radiodiffusion TV Marocaine II)
1296kHz 1kW (Radiodiffusion TV Marocaine III)

NEW ZEALAND (Wellington)
567kHz 100kW (2YA, Radio New Zealand)
657kHz 60kW (2YC, Radio New Zealand)
891kHz 5kW (2XW, Radio Windy)
1035kHz 20kW (2ZB, Radio New Zealand)
1161kHz 2kW (2ZM, Radio New Zealand)
1503kHz 5kW (2XG, Radio Rhema)

NIGERIA (Lagos)
918kHz 20kW (Radio Lagos)
1089kHz 20kW (Radio Nigeria)

NORWAY (Oslo)
1314kHz 1200kW (Norsk Rikskringkasting)

PAKISTAN (Islamabad)
585kHz 1000kW (Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation)
1260kHz 300kW (Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation)

PHILIPPINES (Manila)
702kHz 40kW (DZAS, Far East Broadcasting Company)
846kHz 50kW (DWRV, Radio Veritas Asia)
918kHz 50kW (DZRP, Radyo Pilipinas)
1008kHz 25kW (DXXX, Kanlaon

Broadcasting System)
1143kHz 1000kW (Voice of America)
1386kHz 50kW (DWKW, Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation)
1458kHz 250kW (DWRF, Far East Broadcasting Company, Foreign Service)

POLAND (Warsaw)
819kHz 300kW (Polskie Radio II)

PORTUGAL (Lisbon)
666kHz 135kW (Radio Portugal)
756kHz 135kW (Radio Commercial)

ROMANIA (Bucharest)
603kHz 50kW (Radio TV Romana I)
756kHz 400kW (Radio Bucharest, Foreign Service)
855kHz 1500kW (Radio TV Romana II)

SAUDI ARABIA (Riyadh)
585kHz 1200kW (Broadcasting Service of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

SINGAPORE
630kHz 50kW (Singapore Broadcasting Corporation, English)
675kHz 50kW (Singapore Broadcasting Corporation, Chinese)
792kHz 750kW (Singapore Broadcasting Corporation)
990kHz 50kW (Singapore Broadcasting Corporation, Malay)
1368kHz 50kW (Singapore Broadcasting Corporation, Tamil)

SOUTH AFRICA (Johannesburg)
1287kHz 5kW (Radio 5)

SPAIN (Madrid)
585kHz 200kW (Radio Nacional)
810kHz 20kW (Radio Madrid)
918kHz 20kW (Radio Intercontinental)
954kHz 20kW (Radio España)
1224kHz 20kW (Radio Popular Madrid)

SRI LANKA (Colombo)
594kHz 50kW (Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation)
639kHz 50kW (Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation)
882kHz 400kW (Trans World Radio, Foreign Service)

SWEDEN (Stockholm)
1179kHz 100kW (Radio Sweden, Foreign Service)

SWITZERLAND (Berne)
531kHz 500kW (Swiss Broadcasting Corporation, German)
765kHz 500kW (Swiss Broadcasting Corporation, French)
1566kHz 300kW (Swiss Broadcasting Corporation, German)

TAIWAN (Taipei)
594kHz (Fu Hsing Broadcasting Corporation)
657kHz 20kW (Broadcasting Corporation of China I)
750kHz (Fu Hsing Broadcasting Corporation)
954kHz 20kW (Broadcasting Corporation of China II)
1089kHz 5kW (Fu Hsing Boradcasting Corporation)
1130kHz 5kW (Civil Defence Broadcasting Station)
1152kHz 5kW (Youth Broadcasting Station)
1260kHz 10kW (Police Broadcasting Station)
1460kHz 10kW (Broadcasting Corporation of China III)
1550kHz 10kW (International Community Radio in Taipei, English)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
729kHz 1500kW (Voice of the United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi)
1251kHz 600kW (Radio & Colour TV Dubai, Dubai)
1481kHz 1500kW (Radio & Colour TV Dubai, Dubai)

UNITED KINGDOM (London)
909kHz 140kW (BBC II)
1089kHz 150kW (BBC I)
1215kHz 50kW (BBC III)
1458kHz 50kW (Radio London)

USSR (Moscow)
549kHz 100kW (Radio Moscow II)
846kHz 50kW (Radio Moscow I)
873kHz 150kW (Radio Moscow III)
918kHz 7.5kW (Radio Moscow, English)
1116kHz 50kW (Radio Moscow I)
1359kHz 150kW (Radio Moscow IV)

VATICAN
1260kHz 5kW (Vatican Radio)
1530kHz 450kW (Vatican Radio Foreign Service)
1611kHz 15kW (Vatican Radio)

VIETNAM (Hanoi)
680kHz (Voice of Vietnam)
1010kHz (Voice of Vietnam Foreign Service)
1050kHz (Voice of Vietnam)

YUGOSLAVIA (Belgrade)
900kHz 2kW (Studio Beograd II)
1008kHz 200kW (Radio Yugoslavia)
1350kHz 10kW (Studio Beograd I)
1503kHz 10kW (Radio Yugoslavia)

■FM STATIONS

ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires)
91.9MHz 20kW (Radio Municipal)
94.3MHz 20kW (Radio El Mundo)
95.1MHz 25kW (Radio del Plata)
95.9MHz 100kW (Radio Splendid)
99.1MHz 5kW (Radio Nacional)
103.1MHz 100kW (Radio Rivadavia)
105.5MHz 25kW (Radio Continental)

AUSTRALIA

92.3MHz 10kW (FM Radio, Melbourne)
92.9MHz 50kW (ABC, Sydney)
101.9MHz 50kW (ABC, Canberra)
104.9MHz 50kW (Stereo FM, Sydney)
105.7MHz 50kW (ABC, Melbourne)

AUSTRIA (Vienna)

89.9MHz 100kW (Austrian Radio, Regional Service)
91.9MHz 100kW (Austrian Radio I)
97.9MHz 100kW (Austrian Radio, Regional Service)
99.9MHz 100kW (Austrian Radio III)

BANGLADESH (Dacca)

100.0MHz 2kW (Radio Bangladesh)
104.0MHz 1kW (Radio Bangladesh)

BELGIUM (Brussels)

88.5MHz 50kW (German Network)
89.5MHz 50kW (Dutch Network III)
91.2MHz 10kW (French Network II)
91.7MHz 50kW (Dutch Network I)
93.2MHz 10kW (French Network I)
93.7MHz 50kW (Dutch Network II)
96.1MHz 10kW (French Network III)
100.8MHz 1kW (American Forces)

BRAZIL (Brasilia)

96.9MHz (Radio Nacional)

BULGARIA (Sofia)

67.28MHz 10kW (Bulgarian Radio I)
69.26MHz 10kW (Bulgarian Radio II)
71.45MHz 2kW (Bulgarian Radio III)

CHILE (Santiago)

88.1MHz 10kW (Radio Chilena)
89.7MHz 10kW (Radio Gelaxia)
91.3MHz 10kW (Radio El Conquistador)
92.1MHz 10kW (Radio San Cristobal)
95.3MHz 10kW (Radio La Clave)
99.3MHz 10kW (Radio Carolina)
100.1MHz 10kW (Radio Infinita)
101.7MHz 10kW (Radio Concierto)

CHINA (Peking)

91.55MHz (Central People's Boradcasting Station III)
95.6MHz (Central People's Broadcasting Station I)
98.2MHz (Radio Peking)

COLOMBIA (Bogota)

88.9MHz (Radio Super)
89.9MHz (Radio El Mundo)
90.9MHz (Radio Melodia)
91.9MHz (Emissora Javerina)
92.9MHz (Smart 70)
93.9MHz (La Voz de los Cerros)
96.9MHz (Melodia Estereo)
97.9MHz (Musicar)
98.9MHz (Radio Nacional)
99.9MHz (Caracol Estereo)
104.1MHz (Padio Sutatenza)
106.9MHz (Radio Fantasia)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Prague)

66.83MHz 60kW
68.96MHz 60kW

DENMARK (Copenhagen)

90.8MHz 60kW (Radio Denmark I)
93.85MHz 60kW (Radio Denmark III)
96.5MHz 60kW (Radio Denmark II)

ECUADOR (Quito)

89.3MHz (La Voz de los Andes)
90.5MHz (Emissora Gran Colombia)
98.9MHz (Radio Colon)
102.5MHz (La Voz de los Andes)
103.0MHz (Radio Casa de la Cultura)

FINLAND (Helsinki)

91.9MHz 60kW (Radio Finland, Finnish II)
94.0MHz 60kW (Radio Finland, Finnish I)
98.8MHz 60kW (Radio Finland Swedish)

FRANCE (Paris)

87.8MHz 100kW (Radio France Inter)
93.35MHz 100kW (Radio France-Culture)
97.6MHz 100kW (Radio France-Musique)

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

88.4MHz 25kW (Bayerischer Rundfunk, Munchen II)
89.95MHz 25kW (Bayerischer Rundfunk, Muchen IV)
91.3MHz 25kW (Bayerischer Rundfunk, Munchen I)
97.3MHz 25kW (Bayerischer Rundfunk, Munchen III)
89.1MHz 1kW (Deutschlandfunk, Boon)
89.3MHz 80kW (Hessicher Rundfunk, Frankfurt am Main III)
94.4MHz 80kW (Hessicher Rundfunk, Frankfurt am Main I)
96.7MHz 80kW (Hessicher Rundfunk,Frankfurt am Main II)
98.7MHz 60kW (American Forces, Frankfurt am Main)
87.6MHz 70kW (Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Hamburg II)
90.3MHz 70kW (Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Hamburg I)
99.2MHz 70kW (Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Hamburg III)
88.3MHz 100kW (Radio Bremen II)
93.6MHz 100kW (Radio Bremen I)
96.7MHz 25kW (Radio Bremen III)
89.6MHz 30kW (RIAS, Berlin I)
94.3MHz 50kW (RIAS, Berlin II)
88.0MHz 100kW (Saarlandischer Rundfunk, Saar I)
91.3MHz 100kW (Saarlandischer Rundfunk, Saar II)
95.5MHz 100kW (Saarlandischer Rundfunk, Saar III)
88.75MHz 80kW (Sender Freies Berlin I)
92.4MHz 80kW (Sender Freies Berlin II)
96.3MHz 80kW (Sender Freies Berlin III)
98.2MHz 8kW (Sender Freies Berlin IV)
90.1MHz 100kW (Süddeutscher Rundfunk, Stuttgart II)
92.2MHz 100kW (Süddeutscher Rundfunk, Stuttgart III)
94.7MHz 100kW (Süddeutscher Rundfunk, Stuttgart I)
89.9MHz 30kW (Südwestfunk,

Baden-Baden III)
92 0MHz 60kW (Sudwestfunk, Baden-Baden II)
99 1MHz 60kW (Südwestfunk, Baden-Baden I)
88 8MHz 100kW (Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Köln I)
95 1MHz 100kW (Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Köln III)
99 2MHz 100kW (Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Köln II)
93 0MHz 80kW (British Forces, Braunschweig)
90 2MHz 50kW (BBC Berlin Relay)
93 6MHz 3kW (French Forces, Berlin)

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (East Berlin)
91 4MHz (Berliner Rundfunk)
95.8MHz (Radio DDR I)
97 65MHz (Stimme der DDR)
99 7MHz (Radio DDR II)

GREECE (Athens)
91 6MHz 10kW (Hellenic Radio I)
93 6MHz 10kW (Hellenic Radio III)
95 6MHz 10kW (Hellenic Radio II)

HUNGARY (Budapest)
66 62MHz (Magyar Radio I)
67 4MHz (Magyar Radio II)
69 3MHz (Magyar Radio III)

INDIA
107 1MHz 15kW (All India Radio, Bombay)
107 1MHz 15kW (All India Radio Calcutta)
107.1MHz 15kW (All India Radio, Madras)

INDONESIA (Jakarta)
93.0MHz (Radio Republick Indonesia III)
100.0MHz (Radio Republick Indonesia I)
104 0MHz (Radio Republik Indonesia II)
105.0MHz (Radio Republik Indonesia IV)

IRAN (Tehran)
91 3MHz 10kW (Iranian Radio I)
93.7MHz 10kW (Iranian Radio II)
97 7MHz 10kW (Iranian Radio, Arabic)
100 7MHz 10kW (Radio Tehran)

ITALY (Rome)
89 7MHz 21kW (RAI I)
91.7MHz 21kW (RAI II)
93.7MHz 21kW (RAI III)
100.3MHz 18kW (RAI Stereo)

JAPAN (Tokyo)
80.0MHz 10kW (FM Tokyo)
82.5MHz 10kW (Japan Broadcasting Corporation)

KOREAN REPUBLIC (Seoul)
89.1MHz 1kW (Korean Braodcasting System, FM II)
89.5MHz (Korean Forces)
93.1MHz 10kW (Korean Broadcasting System, FM I)
101.7MHz 1kW (Korean Broadcasting System I)
102.7MHz 5kW (American Forces)
103.7MHz (Korean Broadcasting System, Social Education)
104 5MHz 5kW (Korean Broadcasting System, Education)

KUWAIT (Kuwait)
98.8MHz (Radio Kuwait)

LEBANON (Beirut)
96 2MHz 12kW (Radio Lebanon)

LIBYA (Tripoli)
88 5MHz (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Broadcasting corporation)

LUXEMBOURG (Luxembourg)
88 9MHz 100kW (Radio Luxembourg)
92 5MHz 100kW (Radio Luxembourg)
97.0MHz 100kW (Radio Luxembourg)

MALAYSIA (Kuala Lumpur)
92 8MHz 10kW (Radio TV Malaysia)
95 0MHz 10kW (Radio TV Malaysia, Stereo)

MALTA (Blata-l-Bajda)
89 7MHz 4kW (Radio Malta)

MONACO (Monte Carlo)
90 3MHz 80kW (Radio Monte Carlo)
93 5MHz 80kW (Radio Monte Carlo)
95 4MHz 80kW (Radio Monte Carlo)
98 5MHz 80kW (Radio Monte Carlo)
102 85MHz 80kW (Radio Monte Carlo)

MOROCCO (Rabat)
87 9MHz 39kW (Radiodiffusion TV Marocaine, French)
92 1MHz 39kW (Radiodiffusion TV Marocaine, Arabic)

HOLLAND (Amsterdam)
94 3MHz 1kW (Nederlandse Omroep Stichting)

NIGERIA (Lagos)
92.93MHz 0.1kW (Radio Nigeria I)
97.66MHz 0.1kW (Radio Nigeria II)

NORWAY (Oslo)
88.65MHz 100kW (Norsk Rikskringkasting I)
99.95MHz 100kW (Norsk Rikskringkasting II)

PAPUA NEWGUINEA (Port Moresby)
100 3MHz 1kW (National Broadcasting Commision)

PHILIPPINES (Manila)
91.5MHz 10kW (DWMM)
92 3MHz 10kW (DWFM)
94 7MHz 10kW (DWLL)
98.7MHz 10kW (DZFE)
99 5MHz 10kW (DWRT)
101 9MHz 10kW (DWWK)

POLAND (Warsaw)
67 94MHz 100kW (Polskie Radio III)
69.2MHz 100kW (Polskie Radio IV)
71.45MHz 100kW (Polskie Radio II)

PORTUGAL (Lisbon)
94.3MHz 22kW (Radio Portugal II)
95.7MHz 44kW (Radio Portugal I)
97.4MHz 22kW (Radio Comercial Estereo)

ROMANIA (Bucharest)
69.33MHz 16kW (Radio TV Romana)

SAUDI ARABIA (Riyadh)
98 0MHz 1kW (Broadcasting Service of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

SINGAPORE
88.9MHz 5kW (BBC)
92.4MHz 10kW (Singapore Broadcasting Corporation, English)
94.2MHz 10kW (Singapore Braodcasting Corporation, Malay & Tamil)
95.8MHz 10kW (Singapore Broadcasting Corporation, Chinese)

SOUTH AFRICA (Johannesburg)
87.6MHz 3kW (Radio Highveld)
88 55MHz 0.5kW (Radio 5)
95.51MHz 3kW (South African Broadcasting Corporation, English)
99 47MHz 3kW (South African Broadcasting Corporation, Commercial)
103 42MHz 3kW (South African Broadcasting Corporation, Afrikaans)

SPAIN (Madrid)
91 5MHz (Radio Nacional Culture)
92 4MHz (Radio Nacional Music)

SRI LANKA BROADCASTING CORPORATION (Colombo)
88 3MHz (Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation II)
93 3MHz (Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation, English)
98 3MHz (Sir Lanka Broadcasting Corporation I)

SWAZILAND (Mbabane)
103.94MHz 0.25kW (Swaziland Broadcasting Service)

SWEDEN (Stockholm)
89.65MHz 0.9kW (relays Radio Sweden' Foreign Service)
92 4MHz 60kW (Sveriges Radio I)
96.2MHz 60kW (Sveriges Radio II)
99.3MHz 60kW (Sveriges Radio III)

SWITZERLAND (Berne)
95 4MHz 58kW (Swiss Broadcasting Corporation II)
99.9MHz 58kW (Swiss Broadcasting Corporation I)

TAIWAN (Taipei)
95 9MHz (International Community Radio in Taipei)
100.1MHz (International Community Radio in Taipei)
101.7MHz (Educational Broadcasting Station)
103.3MHz (Broadcasting Corporation of China I)
104.9MHz (Police Broadcasting Station)
105.7MHz (Broadcasting Corporation of China II)
106.5MHz (Military Broadcasting Station)
107.1MHz (Broadcasting Corporation of China, News)

TURKEY (Ankara)
91.2MHz 60kW (Turkish Radio TV Corporation)
105.0MHz 10kW (Turkish Radio TV Corporation, Stereo)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (Abu Dhabi)
89 0MHz 1kW (Voice of the United Arab Emirates)
93 5MHz 2kW (Capital Radio)

UNITED KINGDOM (London)
89.1MHz 120kW (BBC Radio I & II)
91.3MHz 120kW (BBC Radio III)
93.5MHz 120kW (BBC Radio IV)
94 9MHz 16.5kW (Radio London)

USSR (Moscow)
66 44MHz (Radio Moscow)
67 22MHz (Radio Moscow)
69 8MHz (Radio Moscow)
72.14MHz (Radio Moscow)
72.92MHz (Radio Moscow)

VATICAN
96.5MHz 5kW (Vatican Radio)

VENEZUELA (Caracas)
97 7MHz (La Emisora Cultural)
99 1MHz (Radio Rumbos)

YUGOSLAVIA (Belgrade)
88.9MHz 1kW (Radio Yugoslavia I)
92.5MHz 1kW (Radio Yugoslavia II)
94.9MHz 1kW (Studio Beograd II)
99.1MHz 1kW (Studio Beograd I)

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